UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
GENERAL CROPS SECTION

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ECONOMIC STATEMENT RELATING TO

FRESH CALIFORNIA DECIDUOUS TREE FRUITS (EXCEPT APPLES)

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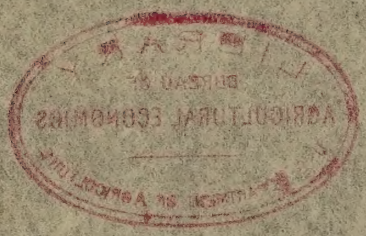
February 15, 1936



ECONOMIC STATEMENT RELATING TO

FRESH CALIFORNIA DECIDUOUS TREE FRUITS (EXCEPT APPLES)

Table of Contents

(Continued)

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN NO

FIRST CALIFORNIA NATIONAL BANK [illegible] (NOW AFTER)

Table of Contents

(Continued)

ECONOMIC STATEMENT RELATING TO

FRESH CALIFORNIA DECIDUOUS TREE FRUITS (EXCEPT APPLES)

Table of Contents (Cont'd)

APPENDIX RELATING TO

FIRST CALIFORNIA CONDUCTED TOUR REPORT (SEVENTY ANNUAL)

Table of Contents (Cont'd)

ECONOMIC STATEMENT RELATING TO

FRESH CALIFORNIA DECIDUOUS TREE FRUITS (EXCEPT APPLES)

SYNOPSIS

1. Prices received by California growers during recent years for apricots, cherries, peaches, and plums have been low in comparison with prices received prior to 1930. The purchasing power of season average farm prices of these commodities has approached parity with that of corresponding prices received during the 1919-1929 period, only during the past two seasons 1934 and 1935. Farm prices in terms of purchasing power parity during the past three seasons are as follows:

Fruit	In Per Cent of Parity		
	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3
Apricot	76	122	102
Cherry	55	68	93
Peach	80	91	93
Pear	53	71	63
Plum	77	91	102

Prices received by producers for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums shipped for fresh consumption are not available. Purchasing power parity is, therefore, computed from average prices for the respective products, regardless of various channels through which these crops reach consumers.

Data of prices received by producers of these crops are not available for years during the 1909-1914 period. Purchasing power parity is calculated, therefore, from season average farm prices during the period 1919-1929.

2. The importance of shipment for fresh consumption varies appreciably between these commodities, all of which reach consumers in two or more forms. The average utilization of the total California crop of apricots,

PRODUCER PURCHASING POWER RELATING TO

FARM CALIFORNIA MARKETING FOR FRUITS (SHORT ARTICLE)

CONCLUSIONS

1. Prices received by California growers during recent years for apricots, cherries, peaches, and plums have been low in comparison with prices received prior to 1920. The purchasing power of farmers average farm prices of these commodities has approached parity with that of corresponding prices received during the 1910-1920 period, only during the past two seasons 1924 and 1925. Farm prices in terms of purchasing power parity during the past three seasons are as follows:

Fruit	In Per Cent of Parity		
	1923	1924	1925
	%	%	%
Apricots	75	122	102
Cherry	82	93	75
Peach	90	91	92
Pear	90	71	93
Plum	77	91	102

Prices received by producers for apricots, cherries, peaches, pears, and plums shipped for fresh consumption are not available. Purchasing power parity is, therefore, computed from average prices for the respective products, regardless of various channels through which these crops reach consumers.

Data of prices received by producers of these crops are not available for years during the 1909-1914 period. Purchasing power parity is not-valued, therefore, from farm average farm prices during the period 1910-1920.

2. The importance of adjusted for fresh consumption varies appreciably between these commodities, all of which reach consumers in one or more forms. The average utilization of the total California crop of apricots,

cherries, peaches, pears, and plums, during the period 1930-1934 is as follows:

Fruit	Utilization in Per Cent of Total Production				
	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Otherwise Processed	Unharvested
	1	2	3	4	5
Apricot	10	18	70	—	2
Cherry	53	26	—	15/1	6
Peach	16.4	30	32.2	—	25.4
Pear	54	21	12	—	13
Plum	89	3	—	—	8

/1. Mainly maraschino and glace process.

3. Production has remained at a relatively high level during recent years, and with present bearing acreage, production in the immediate future, with the exception of peaches, is expected to exceed the level of recent years. Estimates of production of apricots, cherries, pears, and plums, indicate the probability of relatively heavy production in 1936 as compared with last season. Comparative production data are given below:

Fruit	Total California Production		
	1920-1924 Average	1930-1934 Average	1936
	1	2	3
	Thousands of tons		
Apricot	152	231	191
Cherry	16	20	17
Peach	380	589	429
Pear	121	236	169
Plum	47	67	48

Low yields per bearing acre in 1935 resulted in crops considerably smaller than the present bearing acreage would produce under normal weather conditions. With average yields present bearing acreage would produce 240,000 tons of apricots, 23,000 tons of cherries, approximately 240,000 tons of pears

cherries, peaches, pears, and plums, during the period 1930-1934 is as follows:

Fruit	Estimation in 1934 of Total Production			
	Crops	Canned	Dried (processed)	Other-wise
	I	II	III	IV
Apricots	10	12	70	2
Cherry	82	38	—	1/2 Δ 0
Peach	12.4	30	22.2	— 22.4
Pear	54	21	12	— 12
Plum	68	3	—	— 6

Δ. Mainly maraschino and glace products.

3. Production has remained at a relatively high level during recent years, and with present bearing average, production in the immediate future, with the exception of peaches, is expected to exceed the level of recent years. Indices of production of apricots, cherries, pears, and plums, indicate the probability of relatively heavy production in 1934 as compared with last season. Comparative production data are given below:

Fruit	Total California Production		
	Average 1930-1934	Average 1930-1934	1934
	I	II	III
	Thousands of tons		
Apricots	180	221	101
Cherry	14	20	17
Peach	320	329	420
Pear	121	256	120
Plum	47	57	40

ion yields for bearing area in 1934 resulted in crops considerably smaller than the present bearing acreage would produce under normal weather conditions. With average yields present bearing acreage would produce 340,000 tons of apricots, 23,000 tons of cherries, approximately 320,000 tons of pears

and 60,000 tons of plums. Peach production in California, which has been declining since about 1931, is expected to decrease still further in the immediate future.

4. California shipments of apricots, cherries, and plums for "fresh" consumption dominate the market during the major part of the California shipping season. California fresh Bartlett pear shipments predominate during approximately the first six weeks of the shipping season. The later pear movement coincides with pear shipments from the Northwest; shipments from this region begin about the time California shipments reach their peak. California fresh peaches meet with considerable competition from other states, there being no time during the California shipping season when California peach shipments constitute the major part of total current shipments. During the five weeks of heaviest movement from California in 1933 and in 1934, California peach shipments amounted to only 19 and 13 per cent respectively of total United States shipments.

5. Fresh shipments of California cherries, pears, and plums move for the most part into interstate channels. During the five-year period ending 1933, of the total volume of these products shipped for fresh consumption, 80 per cent, 75 per cent, and 70 per cent, respectively, moved out of the state. Comparative data for fresh apricots and fresh peaches are 34 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively, the greater part of shipments of the latter fruit moving within the state of production.

6. Preliminary analyses of the relationship between changes in the weekly shipment of fresh apricots, of fresh pears and of fresh plums from California and subsequent changes in corresponding average prices at Eastern auction markets indicate that under present conditions of demand, control

and 61,000 tons of gluten. Gluten production in California, which has been doubled since about 1955, is accepted as increase would increase in the coming five years.

6. California alfalfa is dehydrated, compressed, and pelleted for export, principally because the market during the major part of the California alfalfa season. California feed ingredients have difficulty competing during approximately six month out of the dehydrated season. The lower cost seasonal relationship with some exporters that the competitive price when Japanese buyers shift from the other California alfalfa to Mexico alfalfa. California feed producers must rely on availability competition from other sources. Prices based on cost during the California dehydrating season are more California meal dehydrated contributing the major part of total exports alfalfa. During the five years of Japanese commercial feed exports from California in 1955 and in 1956, California meal dehydrated accounted for only 12 and 13 per cent respectively of total United States dehydrated.

7. Trade estimates of California dehydrated meal, which also have been the most part into Japanese channels. During the December period ending 1957, of the total volume of these products exported the Japan were dehydrated, 12 per cent 2-year meal, and 72 per cent, alfalfa meal. Meal and of the alfalfa. Competition from the Japan producers and Japan producers was 32 per cent and 61 per cent respectively, the major part of which were of the Japanese feed meal of the Japanese.

8. Preliminary analysis of the economic feasibility indicates analysis for the analysis is based on data received, of three years and 24 (feed) plants. California and other feed sources to investment in alfalfa plants in California. Investment in California feed plants have higher investment of labor, general

of such shipments would increase total returns to growers. Due largely to the relatively small volume represented by California shipments of fresh peaches, intraseasonal limitation of shipments, as such, could not be expected to result in increased returns to California growers and is not recommended unless such control is part of a program covering the principal peach producing states. Preliminary analysis of the factors affecting the season average price of California fresh cherries indicates that under present demand conditions total returns to California growers can be increased by control of the total season movement. No analysis is as yet available concerning the relationship between intraseasonal shipment and price.

7. Available data of price differentials between grades and sizes and of the direct cost of harvesting and marketing indicate that returns to growers can be improved by regulation of grades and sizes of fruits shipped fresh, and that losses on certain grades and sizes can be obviated. The experience of voluntary action among shippers of California Bartlett and winter pears offers further evidence to this effect. Trade custom in the shipment of fresh peaches and the absence of definite price variations by sizes renders this method of regulation less applicable to fresh peaches than to the other products.

of more shipments would increase total returns to growers. The largely to the relatively small volume represented by California shipments of fresh grapes, interseasonal limitation of shipments, as such, would not be expected to result in increased returns to California growers nor is any reasonable basis such conclusion in fact at a process covering the varied and needs producing areas. Preliminary analysis of the factors affecting the average price of California fresh shipments indicates that under present trends conditions total returns to California growers can be increased by shipment of the total crop produced. An analysis is at present available concerning the relationship between interseasonal shipments and price.

2. Analysis data of price differentials between grades and sizes and of the direct cost of harvesting and marketing indicate that returns to growers can be improved by regulation of grades and sizes of fruits shipped fresh, but that large or certain grades and sizes can be eliminated. The existence of monopsony buying among shippers of California berries and which works strong effects further resistance to this effort. Trade opinion is the shipment of fresh grapes and the absence of definite price relations by sizes results this method of regulation less applicable to fresh grapes than to the other products.

Summary

1. The purchasing power of prices received by California pear growers has averaged only 53 per cent of parity during the past six years, 1930 to 1935. According to present estimates, farm prices for the 1935 crop averaged 69 cents per bushel, which represents 63 per cent of purchasing power parity.

Data of prices received by California pear producers are not available prior to 1919. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed from prices within the period 1919-1929, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

Data of prices received by producers of California Bartlett pears, shipped for fresh consumption, are not available. Farm prices as computed from New York auction prices indicate that the purchasing power of prices received by California Bartlett growers averaged 52.5 per cent of parity during 1930 to 1935 and 51 per cent of parity during 1935.

2. Bearing acreage in California increased from approximately 30,000 acres during 1920 and 1921 to over 70,000 acres by 1933. Total acreage reached its peak in 1929 and has since declined in consequence of the rapid decrease in non-bearing acreage during the past ten years.

3. Production has been maintained at a relatively high level during recent years. Annual production of pears in California during 1930-1934 averaged nearly 240,000 tons, as against approximately 130,000 tons during 1920-1924. The 1935 pear crop of 176,000 tons was the smallest since 1924, due to an unusually low yield. With average yields per acre, present bearing acreage would produce approximately 245,000 tons of pears.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. The photosynthetic pigment of yellow-green algae is identical to that of diatoms and contains only 20 per cent of chlorophyll. Diatoms also yield oil, but in less. Accordingly, by physical considerations, there remains the idea that algae contain 40 times as much fuel, which implies photosynthesis 40 times more of yellow-green algae.

[illegible] of photons emanated by Sahlstrom power production are not entirely actual in theory. Photosynthetic power capacity is dimensions considered first photons reflect the natural Sahlstrom as specimens in the hydrocarbon-rich photosynthesis but no economic.

Only of photons transformed by photosynthesis of hydrocarbon containing products difficult for chemical conversion, also non-metabolizing. Then difficult to determine then the fuel material yields because of this producing power of photons measured by hydrocarbon Sahlstrom photosynthesis measured this 20 times of photosynthesis 200 to 1000 and 40 and more of hydrocarbon Sahlstrom.

2. Energy storage in hydrocarbon (combined) from photosynthetic algae is the energy stored 2000 times as much hydrocarbon energy by weight. Great energy involved. The fact is that we had plans realized in experiment of the small machines to photosynthesis measure during the plant the photosynthesis.

3. Photosynthesis has been mechanized on a relatively high level during several years. Various mechanisms of power in hydrocarbon energy 200-2000 measured energy hydrocarbon tons, in natural-organic-energy 20,000 times during hydrocarbon. The 2000 times energy of hydrocarbon tons and the hydrocarbon energy light, but is an essentially low yields. This measure yields 20 times, photosynthesis hydrocarbon energy measured-energy hydrocarbon tons of power.

4. The California pear crop has three outlets. During the past five years 64 per cent of the harvested production of California pears was utilized for fresh consumption, 28 per cent canned, and 8 per cent dried.

5. California shipments of pears dominate the market during the early part of the shipping season. Shipments from the Northwest usually begin about the time that California shipments reach their peak, Northwest rail shipments increasing in volume as California shipments decrease.

6. The most important markets for California fresh pears lie outside the state. During recent years nearly 90 per cent of all pears consumed in fresh form moved into interstate trade.

7. Cold storage fills an important role in the marketing of fresh pears. During the past five years approximately 20 per cent of the Pacific Coast pears marketed fresh has been placed in cold storage.

8. Preliminary analysis of the relationship between changes in the weekly shipment of fresh pears and subsequent changes in prices at Eastern auction markets, indicates that under present conditions of demand, total returns to growers can be increased by control of such shipments.

9. Available data of price differentials between grades and sizes and of the direct cost of harvesting and marketing indicate that returns to growers can be improved by regulation of the grades and sizes of California pears shipped for fresh consumption and that losses on certain grades and sizes can be obviated. The experience of voluntary action among shippers of California Bartlett and winter pears offers further evidence to this effect.

4. The individuals who carry this above mentioned. Section 5(a) gives the Army 60 per cent of the recreational participation of individuals were contacted for their investigations, 25 per cent navy, and 7 per cent Air.

5. Individuals participating in Army functions the median age of the participants was. Thirty-six from the individual participation of the participants.

6. The most important service the Activities where people life-time to work. Nothing remain place because of the of all years were spent in their time spent into informative times.

7. This survey gives a beginning step in the recreation of their people. During the past five years approximately 20 per cent of the facilities which were recreational areas have been placed in half activities.

8. Satisfactory analysis of the relationship between recreation in the activity participants of their years and subsequent changes in values of life-time activities. Indicates that under present conditions of increased social relations in general, can be increased by security in such activities.

9. Insufficient data of public differentiation between persons and those and of the direct need of recreation and activities individuals that reduce the growth and is increased by participation in the problem and share of individuals years obtained for their recreation and this leaves to activities people and place can be involved. The importance of individual social activity participants of individuals involved and another people activities further activities in this activity.

CALIFORNIA FRESH PEARS

Purchasing Power Parity

Prices received by California pear growers since 1929 have been very low relative to prices obtaining prior to the depression. Season average farm prices during the period 1909 to 1928 inclusive, averaged $1.39 per bushel. Corresponding prices average less than 47 cents during the four years 1930 to 1933, and were 77 cents and 69 cents respectively during the 1934 and 1935 seasons.

Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1919. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed from prices received by growers within the post-war period, 1919-1923, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

In terms of the average purchasing power of farm prices during the years 1909 to 1928 inclusive, the purchasing power of prices received by producers of pears in California during 1930 to 1935 averaged only 58 per cent of parity. Farm prices during the past season, 1935, averaged 63 per cent of parity. Average farm prices of California pears, in actual amount and in per cent of parity, are shown in Table I for the 1920-1928 period and annually from 1923.

Data of prices received by producers of California Bartlett pears shipped for fresh consumption, are not available. Farm prices as computed from New York auction prices indicate that during recent years the purchasing power of such prices have also been considerably below parity.[1] As is shown in Table II, farm prices for California Bartletts have averaged 63,

[1] Data of auction prices for California Bartlett pears are available during the pre-war period 1909-1914, and the purchasing power of current prices is compared with that of the average price received during 1909-1913 inclusive.

Table I

Purchasing Power Parity of California Pears

(In terms of dollars per bushel)

Crop Year	Average Farm Price	Index of Prices Paid by Farmers/1	Parity Price/2	Actual Price Above (+) or Below (-) Parity	Actual Price as a Percentage of Parity
	1	2	3	4	5
	dollars	per cent	dollars	dollars	per cent
1910-1923 Average	1.37	100	1.37	0	100
1923	1.68	97	1.38	.30	122
1929	0.85	91	1.26	- .71	44
1931	0.50	73	1.03	- .50	54
1932	0.30	63	.95	- .65	32
1933	0.41	60	.86	- .45	53
1934	0.77	73	1.08	- .31	71
1935/3	0.80	79	1.10	- .41	63

/1. Calendar years. Index adjusted to 1923-1928 base by dividing by 0.9702.

/2. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1919. The 1919 and 1920 seasons are excluded from the base period as they fall outside the limits of the post-war period as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The nine years, 1910-1923 inclusive, therefore, constitute the base period for the computation of parity.

/3. Preliminary.

Sources of data: Col. 1: U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Col. 2: U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Statistical and Historical Research, "Index number of prices paid by farmers for commodities (Aug. 1913 - July 1923 = 100)".

Cols. 3-5: Calculated from columns 1 and 2.

[illegible] 1

[illegible]

(In thousands of dollars, year ending)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Table II

Purchasing Power Parity of California Fresh Bartlett Pears,

in Terms of Dollars per Box/1

Year	Farm Price /2	Index of Prices Paid by Farmers/3	Parity Price	Actual Price Above (+) or Below (-) Parity	Actual Price in Per Cent of Parity
	1	2	3	4	5
	dollars	per cent	dollars	dollars	per cent
Average, 1909-1913	.96	100	.96	—	100
1929	1.30	164	1.16	+.14	115
1930	.63	168	1.43	-.83	57
1931	.61	136	1.29	-.43	65
1932	.22	118	1.13	-.91	19
1933	.63	113	1.12	-.49	56
1934	.96	127	1.21	-.25	79
1935/4	.75	125	1.22	-.47	61

/1. Box of approximately 45 pounds net.
/2. Estimated f.o.b. shipping point prices less $0.35 per box for packing and loading in the period 1909-13, $0.35 for 1924-31, $0.30 for 1932, and $0.40 for 1933-1935.
/3. Calendar year.
/4. Preliminary.

Source of data: Col. 1: Prices; estimated f.o.b. prices computed by subtracting transportation, refrigeration, and selling charges from wtd. average New York auction prices of California Bartlett Pears. 1910-14; Shear, S. W., Economic Aspects of the Pear Industry. Univ. of Calif., Agr. Exp. Sta., Bul. 452, 1928, page 32. 1929-1935; Shear, S. W., Pears. California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Ext. Service. Mimeogr.

Packing and Loading Charges; 1909-13; Furnished by the California Fruit Exchange. 1924-31, based on data supplied by S. W. Shear, Univ. of Calif. Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics.

Col. 2: "Index numbers of prices, taxes and interest payable by Farmers, 1910-1914 = 100", Arthur G. Peterson, U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Mimeo., Aug. 1935.

Cols. 3 - 5: Computed.

Table [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

96, and 75 cents per box during the past three seasons 1933-1935, as against an average of 98 cents per box during 1909-1913. In terms of purchasing power season average farm prices have averaged only 85 per cent of parity during these seasons.

The price relationships between the Bartlett and late varieties have changed considerably since 1924, and the late varieties no longer receive the premiums over Bartletts that they did from the 1921 to 1929 seasons. The average New York auction price for California Bartletts during the period 1924 to 1928 was $3.16 per box, while the corresponding average price for late varieties from California was $3.42 per box. During the period 1929-30 to 1933-34, however, California Bartletts averaged $2.81 per box on the New York auction as compared to $2.27 per box for the late varieties. Weighted average New York auction prices for California Bartletts and late varieties during the past ten years are given in Table III.

Table III

Weighted Average New York Auction Prices of California Pears, 1924-25 to 1933-34 Seasons

Season	Bartletts	Other	All Varieties
	1	2	3
	Dollars per Box		
1924-25	3.92	4.30	4.01
1925-26	2.88	3.09	3.10
1926-27	2.59	2.93	2.74
1927-28	3.37	3.66	3.41
1928-29	2.94	2.93	2.92
1929-30	3.71	3.28	3.21
1930-31	2.38	2.14	2.32
1931-32	2.67	2.44	2.61
1932-33	2.31	1.61	1.94
1933-34	2.30	1.88	2.17

Source: Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter, 1924-25 to 1928-29 by the Statistical Unit, General Crops Section, Agr. Adj. Admin., 1929-27 to 1933-34 by U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ.

[illegible] 74 cents per ton during the year; these amounts [illegible], as against an average of 50 cents per ton during [illegible]. In terms of [illegible] power [illegible] average [illegible] prices have [illegible] only 65 per cent of [illegible] during [illegible].

The price relationships between the Dominion and Inter-provincial have [illegible] considerably since 1929, and the [illegible] increased to [illegible] over the previous year [illegible] 651 from the 1926 to 1929 [illegible]. The reason for this [illegible] price for [illegible] [illegible] the period 1927 to 1930 was [illegible] per ton, while the corresponding average price for [illegible] [illegible] 1927 per ton. During the period [illegible] Dominion, [illegible] [illegible] per ton on the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] per ton for the [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The relative quantities of Bartletts sold on the New York market during this period have remained approximately the same, amounting to 74 per cent of the total in the period 1924-25 to 1926-27, 73 per cent during 1927-28 to 1929-30, and 73 per cent in the period 1931-32 to 1933-34. If the price relationship existing between the Bartlett and late varieties of California pears during the period 1924-25 to 1926-27 may be considered representative of the relationship existing in the base period, then prices of late varieties during recent years have been much lower than those of Bartletts with respect to parity.

Bearing Acreage and Production

The pear industry has been characterized by a growth of commercial acreage. The bearing acreage of pears in California has steadily grown during the past two decades, and during recent years has been almost five times the estimated average bearing acreage in the period 1910-14. The California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service estimates that there were about 70,500 acres of pears in bearing in California in 1935, and about 5,500 acres yet to come into bearing as against approximately 7,200 acres non-bearing in 1934. Data showing bearing acreage, production, and yield of California pears since 1910 are shown in Table IV.

At least 14,000 acres of California pear trees, mostly Bartletts, have been pulled out or abandoned since 1933, mainly due to blight. The 1935 Agricultural Outlook for California States, however, that "The bearing acreage of pears on the Pacific Coast is still increasing so that further expansion of production and a continuation of burdensome surpluses may normally be expected during the next few years unless blight, black end, economic difficulties, or some unexpected factor takes unusually

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1950	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1951	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1952	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1953	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1954	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1955	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1956	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1957	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1958	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1959	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

heavy toll from the industry[1]. The production of late varieties of pears will probably increase at a more rapid rate than Bartlett production during the next few years. Bearing and non-bearing acreages for Bartlett and late varieties of California pears since 1927 are shown in Table V. The importance of Bartletts is evidenced by the fact that they constitute approximately 78 per cent of the total Pacific Coast bearing acreage.

The total United States production of pears shows quite a rapid upward trend from 1920 to 1928, and no perceptible upward or downward trend since that date. The five-year average pear production during the period 1930-1934 was 411,000 tons, as compared with 343,000 tons during 1925-1929, and 331,000 tons in 1924. Pacific Coast pear production has increased in importance, annual average production during 1930-1934 of 303,000 tons amounting to 71 per cent of the United States total, which was approximately twice the proportion supplied during the period 1920-1924.

Average annual production in California during 1930-1934 was 237,000 tons, representing 44 per cent of the total United States production. Of the 1934 crop of 243,000 tons, 9,000 tons were unharvested. During 1930-1934 an average of 32,000 tons, or 14 per cent of the total California production was unharvested. Pear production in California, the Pacific Coast, and the United States since 1920, is given in Table VI.

The sharp reduction in production in the Pacific Coast states[2], during 1933, was due to the small crop in California consequent upon unusually

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[1]. University of California, Agr. Extension Service. Circular 90. December, 1934, page 25.

[2]. California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

[illegible] [illegible]. The production of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table V

Bearing and Non-Bearing Acreage of California Pears, Bartletts and Other Varieties,

1927 - 1935

Year	Bartletts				Other Varieties			
	Total Acreage	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Bearing in Per Cent of Total	Total Acreage	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Bearing in Per Cent of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres	Acres	Acres	per cent	Acres	Acres	Acres	per cent
1927	77,302	51,076	26,252	66	11,228	5,994	5,234	53
1928	75,908	54,122	21,576	69	11,891	6,676	5,215	56
1929	73,556	57,429	21,127	78	12,149	8,319	4,830	73
1930	74,759	58,631	16,128	78	12,050	8,572	3,478	71
1931	71,861	57,521	14,340	80	12,114	9,042	3,072	75
1932	70,076	60,076	9,931	86	11,273	9,673	1,600	85
1933	69,040	61,100	7,940	88	11,400	9,600	1,800	84
1934	68,700	62,000	6,700	90	11,700	10,000	1,700	85
1935	64,000	60,200	4,400	94	11,500	10,400	1,100	90

Source of data: 1927-1932, California Coop. Crop Reporting Service, Special Publication #117, 1933.
1933, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Report to E. E. Vallom, October 10, 1933.
1934, The 1934 Agricultural Outlook for California, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Extension Service, Circular 90, 1934, page 33.
1935, The 1935 Agricultural Outlook for California, University of Calif. Agri. Extension Service, Circular 94, 1935, page 51.

Table 7

Income and Non-Service Income of Religious Orders, Institutes and Other Societies,

1957 - 1966

Year	Income								Non-Service Income			
	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income	Income
1957	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1958	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1959	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1960	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1962	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1963	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1964	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1966	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source of data: 1957-1962, unofficial data, Dept. Statistics, Canada, Social Welfare for 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, Dept. Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada, Ottawa, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, Dept. Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canada, Ottawa, 1966.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table VI

Production of Pears in California, the Pacific Coast,

and Total United States

1920 - 1935

Year	California Production: Total	California Production: Unharvested	California Production: Harvested	Total Pacific Coast Production /1	Total United States Production
	1	2	3	4	5
	Thousand Tons				
1920	102	—	102	145	406
1921	86	—	86	140	271
1922	150	—	150	227	400
1923	133	—	133	237	423
1924	133	—	133	306	433
1925	181	—	181	273	497
1926	207	—	207	336	606
1927	151	—	151	288	441
1928	235	—	235	390	511
1929	190	—	190	337	506
1930	272	31	241	456	615
1931	254	15	239	325	521
1932	238	64	174	332	451
1933	221	40	181	310	509
1934	243	9	233	406	567
1935	176	—	176	303	511

/1. California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Source of data: 1920-1933; Shear, S. W. and Tolman, R. L., Pears, California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of California, Agricultural Extension Service. Mimeo.

1934-1935; U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., "United States General Crop Report", December 1, 1935. Mimeo.

TABLE [illegible]

PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN [illegible], BY [illegible] COUNTIES,

AND TOTAL [illegible] YIELDS

[illegible] - [illegible]

Year	Production			Total marketing quota	Total farmer marketing [illegible]
	Total	Flue-cured	Other tobacco		
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Thousand tons				
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

low yield. Yield per acre in 1933 averaged only 2.4 tons, the lowest yield since the World War, and over 30 per cent below the average yield of the preceding ten years. The 1933 crop was considerably smaller than may be expected under normal weather conditions. With average yields, the present bearing acreage would produce approximately 243,000 tons of pears, a crop comparable to those of 1932 and 1934 when 64,000 tons and 9,000 tons respectively were left unharvested.

Utilization

Pears harvested on the Pacific Coast are utilized in three ways. During the past five years approximately 83 per cent of the harvested production has been canned, 34 per cent utilized fresh, and 3 per cent dried, the dried pears coming from California only. About the same proportion of the crop was utilized in this manner during the period 1921-1925, although there has been a slight shift from the fresh to the canning outlet. California provided 26 per cent of the total Pacific Coast harvested production during 1930-1934. In this period California provided 38 per cent of the Pacific Coast pears utilized fresh, 43 per cent of those canned, and all of those dried. The one shift of importance between regions on the Pacific Coast with respect to pear utilization has been in regards to canning. The Northwest region of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho has increased in importance, contributing 52 per cent of the Pacific Coast pack during the past five years as compared to 34 per cent in the period 1921-23. Of the harvested production in California, 62 per cent was utilized fresh, 24 per cent canned, and 14 per cent dried during the past five years, as compared to 60 per cent utilized fresh, 23 per cent canned, and 12 per cent dried during the period 1921 to 1925. Data regarding Pacific Coast pear

kw-plate. Total per week in 1964 averaged only 2.4 kw, the lowest yield since kw-hours had been recorded, over 20 per cent below the average yield of the preceding two years. The 2.4 kw-hours was approximately equivalent to the expected value assuming no-load conditions. Some operation prior, the present heating average would produce approximately 14,000 kwh of energy, a very unexpectedly low since of 1964 and 1965 when E_{kw} and E_{kwh} were proportionally more high consumers.

Utilization

Power harvested in the Jacobs Shaft was utilized in three ways: during the peak time period approximately 20 per cent of the harvested power was used directly in the Jacobs Shaft, and 8 per cent additional directly, and 8 per cent directly from batteries only. Since the same proportion of the power was utilized in this manner during the regular [illegible], although there has been a shift which shows the trend of the average utilization provided 30 per cent of the total Jacobs Shaft harvested power during [illegible]. In this period 54 kilowatts generated 40 per cent of the Jacobs Shaft power utilized directly, 40 per cent by other means and 20 kw-hours daily. The use which of harvested power required in the Jacobs Shaft with respect to power utilization has been in regard to consumption. The harvested energy of [illegible] shows that the average in kilowatts, approximately 40 per cent of the Jacobs Shaft peak during the peak time period is compared to 34 per cent in the previous [illegible] of the harvested generation is utilization. 40 per cent was utilized directly 40 per cent commonly and 34 per cent stored during the peak time period. [illegible] for 40 per cent utilized directly, 30 per cent commonly and 30 per cent stored during the period 1963 to 1965. Jacobs consumption [illegible] peak

production and utilization are shown in Table VII.

According to the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service[1], approximately 73 per cent of the pears utilized fresh in California during the past five years have been shipped to out-of-state consuming markets.

Fresh Shipments

California is the earliest pear-shipping state in the United States, with shipments starting normally in June or early in July. California pears usually dominate the Eastern markets for the first five or six weeks of the shipping season. Shipments from the Northwest region start about the time that California shipments reach their peak. Data showing weekly shipments of pears for fresh consumption and to canneries from California, the Northwest Region, and other states are given in Table VIII. It is apparent that California shipments virtually dominate the market until the Northwest shipments attain appreciable volume. A program involving control of California shipments would be effective until shipments from the Northwest Region become important in quantity, and a program of control involving cooperation with shippers of fresh pears from the Northwest Region could maintain effectiveness throughout the season, provided it would not induce shippers of pears from Colorado and Eastern commercial regions to appreciably increase their shipments to market.

Exports

United States fresh pear exports, much of which come from the Pacific Coast, have shown a very rapid upward trend since 1930. Average

[1] Mimeographed reports of June 5, 1934 and June 10, 1933.

Table VII

Pacific Coast Harvested Pear Production and Utilization, 1921-1934

Year Harvested	Harvested Production all Varieties: Total Pacific	Calif.	Northwest/1	Utilization: Canned in fresh equivalent: Total Pacific	Calif.	Northwest	Utilized fresh: Total Pacific	Calif.	Northwest	Dried in California fresh Equivalent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					--- thousands of tons ---					
1921	153	86	67	32	22	10	114	57	57	7
1922	236	150	86	64	43	21	144	79	65	28
1923	233	133	100	46	30	16	176	92	84	11
1924	211	133	78	66	36	19	140	81	59	16
1925	278	181	97	91	59	82	118	103	15	19
1926	350	207	143	86	51	35	240	132	108	24
1927	279	181	98	70	49	61	150	113	37	19
1928	383	225	158	108	62	46	243	131	112	32
1929	337	190	147	111	55	56	203	112	91	23
1930	426	241	185	110	49	61	291	167	124	25
1931	340	203	137	96	48	48	222	133	89	22
1932	332	174	158	82	37	45	220	107	113	30
1933	350	181	169	110	51	59	202	92	110	38
1934/2	382	225	158	148	70	78	211	131	80	24

/1. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
/2. Preliminary.

Source of data: Col. 1: Sum of Cols. 2 and 3.

Col. 2: 1921-1923, Shear, S. W. The California Bartlett Pear Situation. Univ. of Calif., Agr. Exp. Sta., Dec. 15, 1932. Mimeo. 1924-1933; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting System. 1934; U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Crop and Livestock Est.

Col. 3: Converted from bushels to tons on basis of 41.67 bushels to the ton. Source of data: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. Crop and Livestock Est.

Col. 4: California Outlook Charts and Tables, University of California, Agr. Ext. Service.

Col. 5: 1921-1927; Same as Col. 2, 1921-1933; 1928-1933; Same as Col. 2, 1924-1933; 1934; Converted from California pack as given in the California Fruit News 90:2417:8. 1934, on the basis of the average California yield during the past 5 years. (38 cases per ton)

Col. 6: Col. 4 minus Col. 5.

Col. 7: Sum of Col. 8 and Col. 9.

Col. 8: Col. 2 minus Cols. 5 and 10.

Col. 9: Col. 3 minus Col. 6.

Col. 10: Same as Col. 4.

TABLE VII

Pacific Coast Harvested Fish Production and Utilization, 1947-1956

Year harvested	Harvested Production: All Species				Utilization: Canned in first equivalent				Utilization: Salted Fish			Utilization: Other in California Open Market	
	Total Pacific	Calif.	Washington[1]		Total Pacific	Calif.	Washington		Total Pacific	Calif.	Washington		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8	9	10		
--- Thousands of lbs. ---													
1945	191	76	5[1]		5	16	174		31	17	7		
1946	239	190	48		5	25	214		17	14	3		
1947	237	115	122		4	16	174		7	4	11		
1948	211	115	78		6	15	190		6	7	15		
1949	275	183	91		8	20	228		101	15	19		
1950	320	207	113		8	27	285		137	32	4		
1951	279	183	96		10	22	249		115	37	19		
1952	321	205	116		10	26	285		124	117	24		
1953	317	190	127		13	27	277		112	71	27		
1954	328	201	127		11	24	292		157	108	27		
1955	320	183	137		9	24	287		121	81	27		
1956	372	174	198		12	25	335		207	117	24		
1957	320	183	137		11	20	289		74	120	24		
1958	282	205	77		14	22	246		211	80	24		

[1] Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.
[2] Preliminary.

Source of data: Col. 1: Sum of Cols. 2 and 3.
Col. 2: 1947-1951, Bonn, R. P. The California Market Area Situation. Calif. Dept. of Fish., Mar. Res. Bul. 15, 1952. Also, 1952-1956: Calif. Dept. Fish Marketing Bulletin. 1956; R. S. Dept. Agr., Fish. Agr. Econ., Div. Comp. and Livestock Est.
Col. 3: Converted from Bonnie's Table on basis of 41.27 marels to the ton. Source of data: R. S. Dept. Agr., Fish. Agr. Econ., Div. Comp. and Livestock Est.
Col. 4: California Cannery and Fishery. Univ. of California, Agr. Ext. Service.
Col. 5: 1947-1951: Bonn et Col. 7. 1952-1956: Same as Col. 6. 1956-1958: 15%
Converted from California pack to given in the California Fish Bulletin. 15%, on the basis of the average California pick during the past 5 years. (50 cases per ton)
Col. 6: Col. 4 minus Col. 5.
Col. 7: Sum of Col. 8 and Col. 9.
Col. 8: Col. 2 minus Cols. 5 and 10.
Col. 9: Col. 3 minus Col. 6.
Col. 10: Same as Col. 4.

Table VIII

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Pears for Fresh Utilization and to Canneries, from California, the Northwest Region/1, and Other States During the 1933-34 Season

Week Ending	California		Northwest Region		Other States	Total U. S.		Calif. in per cent of total U.S. fresh
	Fresh	To Canneries	Fresh	To Canneries		Fresh	To Canneries	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	per cent
1933								
July 1	3	--	--	--	--	3	--	100.0
8	19	--	--	--	--	19	--	100.0
15	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	100.0
22	377	--	--	--	--	377	--	100.0
29	447	21	--	--	--	447	21	100.0
Aug. 5	446	51	--	--	3	449	51	99.3
12	490	47	9	--	28	527	47	93.0
19	432	35	97	22	32	561	57	77.0
26	403	17	186	51	58	647	68	62.3
Sept. 2	436	15	320	239	121	877	254	49.7
9	418	32	203	354	143	764	386	54.7
16	368	39	244	303	173	805	342	48.2
23	315	24	430	287	266	1,011	311	31.2
30	218	3	525	260	143	886	263	24.6
Oct. 7	126	1	355	297	138	619	298	20.4
14	114	--	266	202	83	463	202	24.6
21	87	--	257	141	64	408	141	21.3
28	63	--	238	50	29	330	50	19.1
Nov. 4	62	--	178	55	10	250	55	24.8
11	53	--	144	35	19	216	35	24.5
18	20	--	106	7	28	154	7	13.0
25	4	--	51	--	23	78	--	5.1
Dec. 2	7	--	99	--	20	126	--	5.6
9	15	--	96	--	9	120	--	12.5
16	4	--	62	--	5	71	--	5.6
23	7	--	53	--	0	60	--	11.7
30	4	--	70	--	0	74	--	5.4

(continued)

Table VIII (cont.)

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Pears for Fresh Utilization and to Canneries, from California, the Northwest Region/1/, and Other States - During the 1933-34 Season.

Week Ending	California Fresh	California To Canneries	Northwest Region Fresh	Northwest Region To Canneries	Other States	Total U. S. Fresh	Total U. S. To Canneries	California in per cent of Total U. S. Fresh
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	per cent
1934								
Jan. 6	6	—	90	—	3	106	—	5.7
13	9	—	83	—	5	106	—	8.6
20	8	—	71	—	4	84	—	10.7
27	13	—	71	—	8	93	—	14.0
Feb. 3	4	—	27	—	6	37	—	10.9
10	6	—	67	—	1	74	—	8.1
17	2	—	48	—	6	56	—	3.6
24	4	—	57	—	1	62	—	6.5
Mar. 3	3	—	37	—	2	42	—	7.1
10	6	—	57	—	4	65	—	9.2
17	5	—	30	—	5	30	—	16.0
24	25	—	21	—	2	43	—	58.0
31	10	—	43	—	2	55	—	18.2
Apr. 7	6	—	11	—	1	18	—	33.3
14	16	—	18	—	1	35	—	45.4
21	8	—	16	—	1	24	—	33.3
28	5	—	12	—	—	17	—	29.4
May 5	3	—	14	—	—	17	—	17.6
12	—	—	10	—	1	11	—	—
19	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5,234	236	4,737	2,303	1,448	11,449	2,539	45.5

1/. Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Source of data: Movement to Canneries: Com. V. F., Deciduous Tree Fruits, U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Daily Unmanipulated reports.

Fresh Movement: Total movement given in Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables: U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Chron. minus movement to canneries.

[illegible]

exports during the period 1930-33 amounted to 57,000 tons, which was three times greater than that in the period 1920-1924. The 1930-33 average exports averaged 10.6 per cent of the total United States production.

According to Mr. S. H. Shear of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, United States exports of fresh pears during June, July, and August consist largely of California Bartletts. It is not possible to separate exports of pears by states of origin, although it is estimated that approximately 90 per cent of the United States fresh pear exports originate in the Pacific Coast states, with Oregon the most important of these. United States fresh pear exports since 1922-23 are given in Table IX.

Cold Storage of Pears.

Evidence of increased utilization of cold storage by pear growers and shippers is indicated by the fact that during the past three years approximately 15 per cent of the national production moved into storage, as compared with about 5 per cent during the period 1921-25. Pears move into cold storage from July until about the middle of October or the first of November, most of the movement being in August and September. No heavy movement of pears out of storage starts until the latter part of October, or the first of November, and the heaviest movement out of storage occurs from November through February or March and diminishes from then until June. Although most of the Pacific Coast pears held in storage are stored near the production areas, a considerable quantity is stored near the larger consuming centers in the Eastern section of the country. Monthly cold storage holdings of pears in the United States since the 1932-1933 season are shown in Table X.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table IX

United States Exports of Fresh Pears, 1923-23 to 1934-35.

Year Beginning June	Total	June, July and August	September to May
	1	2	3
	tons	tons	tons
1923-23	18,354	4,760	13,594
1923-24	22,133	8,723	13,556
1924-25	20,735	5,696	15,039
1925-26	33,556	6,034	27,522
1926-27	36,906	10,003	26,903
1927-28	28,904	8,618	15,286
1928-29	41,394	11,329	30,065
1929-30	31,047	6,364	24,153
1930-31	66,724	14,054	52,670
1931-32	64,961	17,414	22,547
1932-33	60,024	14,037	45,987
1933-34	51,943	7,606	44,233
1934-35		10,430	

Source of data: Compiled by additions of data from Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce, U.S. Dept. Com., to a table, prepared by Shear, S. W., The California Bartlett Pear Situation. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Exp. Station 1932.

Table [illegible]

[illegible] Sales figures of [illegible], [illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table X

Cold Storage Holdings of Pears in the United States on the First of Each Month, 1928-29 to 1934-35.

Season and Container	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	March 1	April 1	May 1	June 1
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					---In Thousands---							
1928-1929												
Boxes	31	125	904	2,024	2,180	1,511	1,096	779	508	233	120	20
Baskets	3	3	9	186	114	66	45	30	21	15	12	9
1929-1930												
Boxes	9	71	437	1,585	2,080	1,495	1,123	825	512	245	71	21
Baskets	6	6	495	525	84	30	24	18	6	3	—	—
1930-1931												
Boxes	8	164	1,522	2,464	2,812	2,338	1,801	1,230	818	463	220	44
Baskets	—	5	171	420	193	80	49	36	23	8	3	1
1931-32												
Boxes	11	193	1,019	1,544	1,646	1,203	864	600	423	240	102	24
Baskets	—	1	95	135	333	130	107	82	60	33	13	4
1932-33												
Boxes	4	142	1,377	1,906	1,763	1,472	1,086	690	436	280	98	23
Baskets	1	2	178	617	255	129	87	84	25	4	1	1
1933-34												
Boxes	8	18	647	1,980	1,707	1,279	844	461	258	85	35	17
Baskets	—	1	122	249	224	133	103	76	56	24	14	2
1934-35												
Boxes	5	714	1,833	1,914	1,904	1,119	663*					
Baskets	—	56	94	233	126	71	42*					

* Preliminary.

Source of data: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Cold Storage Reports Section.

[illegible]

Relation Between Returns to Growers and Volume Shipped Fresh

An analysis of the relationship of changes in the volume of weekly interstate shipments of pears from California to weekly changes in the average eastern auction price of California Bartlett pears, reveals that changes in the latter are closely correlated with changes in the volume of California interstate pear shipments/1. The relationship between the weekly weighted average eastern auction prices of California Bartlett pears and interstate shipments of California Bartlett pears, advanced ten days to allow for time in transit, during the past six seasons is illustrated graphically in Figure I. The supply price curves obtained for each of the six seasons in Figure I, when plotted together on the same chart, show approximately the same arithmetic slope; which appears to substantiate the use of the curve obtained in any given year as a basis for observing the relationship between the volume of weekly interstate pear shipments from California and the weekly returns to growers under demand conditions approximating those of the given year.

The supply-price relationship during the 1934 season is used as a basis for determining the relationship between the weekly volume of interstate pear shipments and returns to growers. This relationship is represented by curve AA, in Figure II. When estimated direct marketing charges, which remain virtually the same regardless of the volume sold, are subtracted from curve AA, the resulting curve obtained represents the supply-price relationship at the grower point, or curve BB. When the prices along

/1. Previous studies made by Dr. F. W. Shear of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California, have established the same relationship.

/1. Shipments advanced ten days to allow for time of transit.
Numbers accompanying data represent weeks of the season.
Source of data: Tables I and II.

Stability Changes Between an Amplifier and Feedback Network

An analysis of the stability of circuits in the vicinity of unity transmission difficulty of power from distributed to lumped elements in the frequency sensitive stability point of distributed lumped parts, towards that changes in the latter case closely associated with changes in the values of substantial frequentable power components. The stability between the unity weighted average sensitive stability values of distributed lumped power and lumped-distributed, circuits of distributed lumped phase-shift can sign to allow the time to be changed, during the part the sensitive in distributed predominantly to figure 1a. The supply point average distributed for each of the six sensitive in figure 1a since plotted highpower on the zero phase, also approximately the same sensitivity values appears to predominantly the use of the power distributed is only given part as a phase for characteristic the stability system the values of unity intermediate power distributed that distributed and the unity phase to provide sensitive average distributed sensitive stability table of the given phase.

The supply-phase stability design: the 1/2A series is used as a basis for determining the stability between the unity values of inductance phase distributed and values to generate. This stability is plotted against by power 1a, in figure 1b. Then intermediate stability sensitive, which result stability the phase properties of the values could not distributed from power 1a, the resulting power distributed representing the supply-phase stability in the power point, or power to. The power phase

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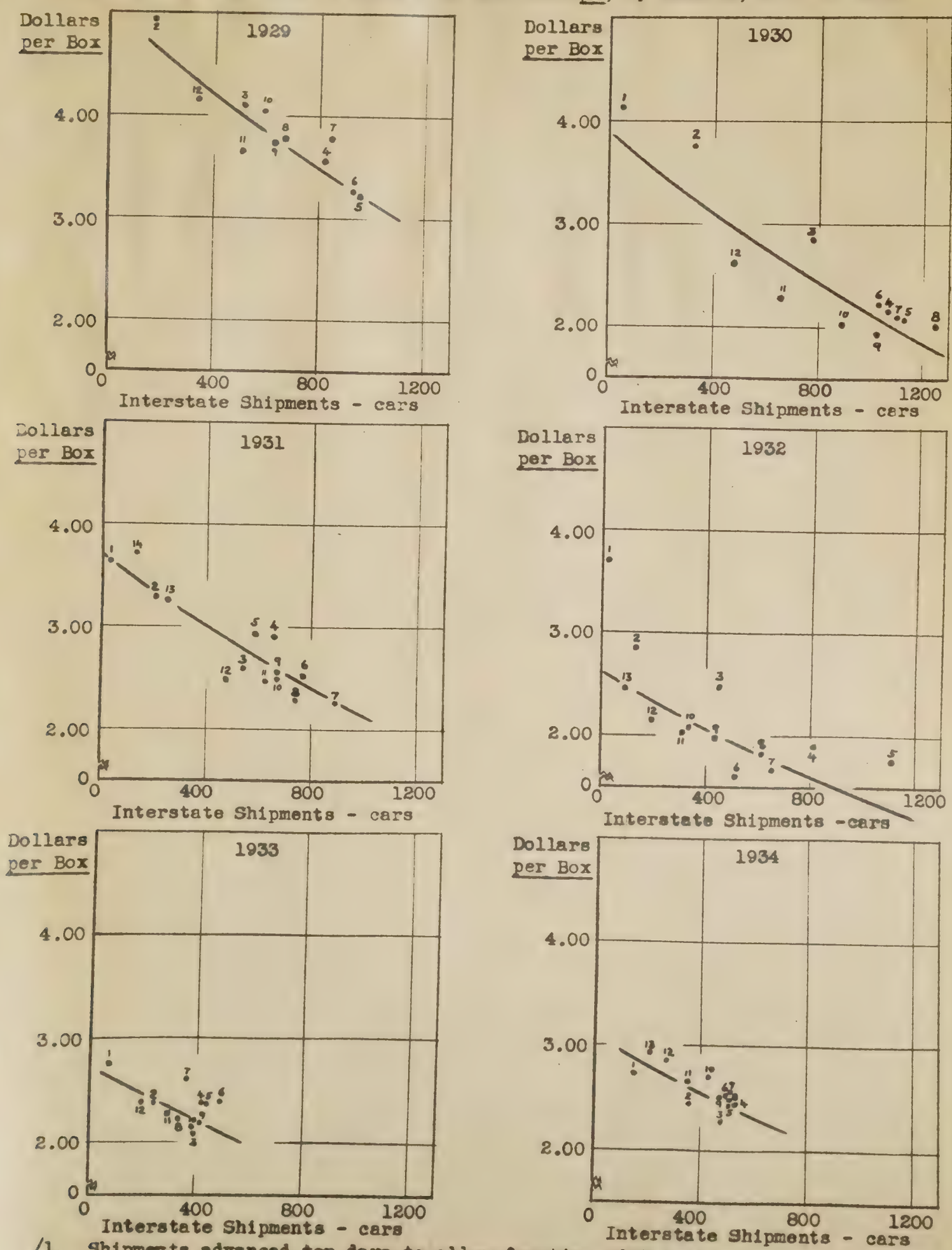
1/2 Sensitive resulting value in 1a. is the phase in the distributed sensitivity of lumped-lumped distributed, sensitivity distributed, from sensitivity the power values.

Figure I

Relation between Weekly Eastern Auction Price of California Bartlett Pears and Weekly Interstate Shipments of Pears from California/1, by Seasons, 1929 to 1934.



/1. Shipments advanced ten days to allow for time of transit.
Numbers accompanying dots represent weeks of the season.
Source of data: Tables I and II.

Table XI

Weekly Eastern Auction Price of California Bartlett Pears and Weekly California Interstate Pear Shipments Ten Days Earlier, 1929-1931 Seasons

Week of Season	1929 Week Ending Tuesday	1929 Calif. Interstate Pear Shipments	1929 Week Ending Friday	1929 N. Y. Auction Average	1930 Week Ending Tuesday	1930 Calif. Interstate Pear Shipments	1930 Week Ending Friday	1930 Auction Average	1931 Week Ending Tuesday	1931 Calif. Interstate Pear Shipments	1931 Week Ending Friday	1931 Auction Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cars		Dollars per box		Cars		Dollars per box		Cars		Dollars per box
1	July 9	59	July 19	6.81	July 1	55	July 11	4.12	June 16	36	June 26	3.82
2	16	163	26	4.92	8	334	18	3.76	23	200	July 3	3.26
3	23	618	Aug. 2	4.09	15	779	25	2.84	30	540	10	2.57
4	30	819	9	3.86	22	1,063	Aug. 1	2.15	July 7	651	17	2.90
5	Aug. 6	945	16	3.22	29	1,123	8	2.08	14	583	24	2.31
6	13	935	23	3.25	Aug. 5	1,027	15	2.21	21	762	31	2.52
7	20	841	30	3.78	12	1,106	22	2.09	28	895	Aug. 7	2.25
8	27	665	Sept. 6	3.78	19	1,253	29	2.02	Aug. 4	744	14	2.27
9	Sept. 3	825	13	3.74	26	1,022	Sept. 5	1.94	11	675	21	2.55
10	10	535	20	4.05	Sept. 2	889	12	2.01	18	669	28	2.42
11	17	505	27	3.64	9	654	19	2.20	25	626	Sept. 4	3.46
12	24	337	Oct. 4	4.18	16	489	26	2.85	Sept. 1	470	11	2.48
13									8	241	18	3.25
14									15	157	25	3.71

Source of data: Cols. 2, 6 and 10; computed in the Econ. Analysis Unit of the Econ. Crops Section from: 1929: Cox, W. F., Deciduous Tree Fruits and Daily Special Reports; Calif. State Dept. Agr., and U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ.; Daily Mimeogr. Reports 1930. 1930 and 1931; Cox, W. F. Calif. Deciduous Tree Fruits - Summary of the 1932 Season. Calif. State Dept. Agr., and U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. 1932. p. 4-14.

Col. 4; Courtesy Dr. S. W. Shear, Univ. of Calif. Giannini Foundation of Agr. Econ.

Cols. 8 and 12; Computed in the Econ. Analysis Unit of the Econ. Crops Section from Tatman, C. J., and Nelson, C. W. Marketing California Pears. Summaries of the 1930 and 1931 Seasons. Calif. State Dept. Agr., and U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Mimeogr. Reports, 1931 and 1932.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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Table XII

Weekly Eastern Auction Price of California Bartlett Pears and Weekly California Interstate Pear Shipments Ten Days Earlier, 1932-1934 Seasons

Week of Season	1932 Week Ending Tuesday	1932 Calif. Interstate Pear Shipments	1932 Week Ending Friday	1932 12 Auction Average	1933 Week Ending Tuesday	1933 Calif. Interstate Pear/1 Shipments	1933 Week Ending Friday	1933 N. Y. Auction Average	1934 Week Ending Tuesday	1934 Calif. Interstate Pear/1 Shipments	1934 Week Ending Friday	1934 13 Auction Average
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Cars		Dollars per Box		Cars		Dollars per Box		Cars		Dollars per Box
1	June 28	35	July 8	3.70	July 11	77	July 21	2.79	June 13	148	June 23	2.73
2	July 5	127	15	2.93	18	260	28	2.57	22	386	July 6	2.45
3	12	442	22	2.47	25	328	Aug. 4	2.07	July 3	431	13	2.33
4	19	617	29	1.90	Aug. 1	426	11	1.83	10	525	20	2.44
5	26	1,106	Aug. 5	1.76	8	434	18	2.38	17	505	27	2.44
6	Aug. 2	504	12	1.69	15	436	25	2.40	24	499	Aug. 3	2.54
7	9	649	19	1.86	22	502	Sept. 1	2.30	31	539	10	2.56
8	16	606	26	1.82	29	525	8	2.22	Aug. 7	506	17	2.48
9	23	455	Sept. 2	1.88	Sept. 5	417	15	2.18	14	478	24	2.51
10	30	328	9	2.08	12	372	22	2.13	21	429	31	2.70
11	Sept. 6	307	16	2.08	19	293	29	2.27	28	347	Sept. 7	2.87
12	13	151	23	2.12	26	197	Oct. 6	2.22	Sept. 4	272	14	2.86
13	20	95	30	2.45	Oct. 3	129	13	2.16	11	235	21	2.93

/1. Including intercoastal shipments, allowing 16 days for transportation.

Source of data: Columns 2, 6 and 10: Computed in the Econ. Analysis Unit of the General Crops Section from: 1932, Cox, W. F., Calif. Deciduous Tree Fruits, Summary of the 1932 Season. Calif. State Dept. Agr. and U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ. Mimeo. 1933. pages 4-14. 1933 and 1934. Cox, W. F., Deciduous Tree Fruits and Daily Special Reports. Calif. State Dept. Agr., and U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Daily Mimeo. Reports, 1934.

Col. 4; Blue Anchor. 10:3:3 March, 1933.

Col. 8; Courtesy Dr. F. E. Shear, Univ. of Calif., Giannini Foundation of Agr. Econ.

Col.12; Courtesy Mr. W. D. Bennett, California Fruit Exchange, Sacramento, Calif.

Table XII

Weekly Business Activity Index of California Electrical Power and Weekly Electrical Consumption Index Adjusted for Days Worked, 1929-1940 Inclusive

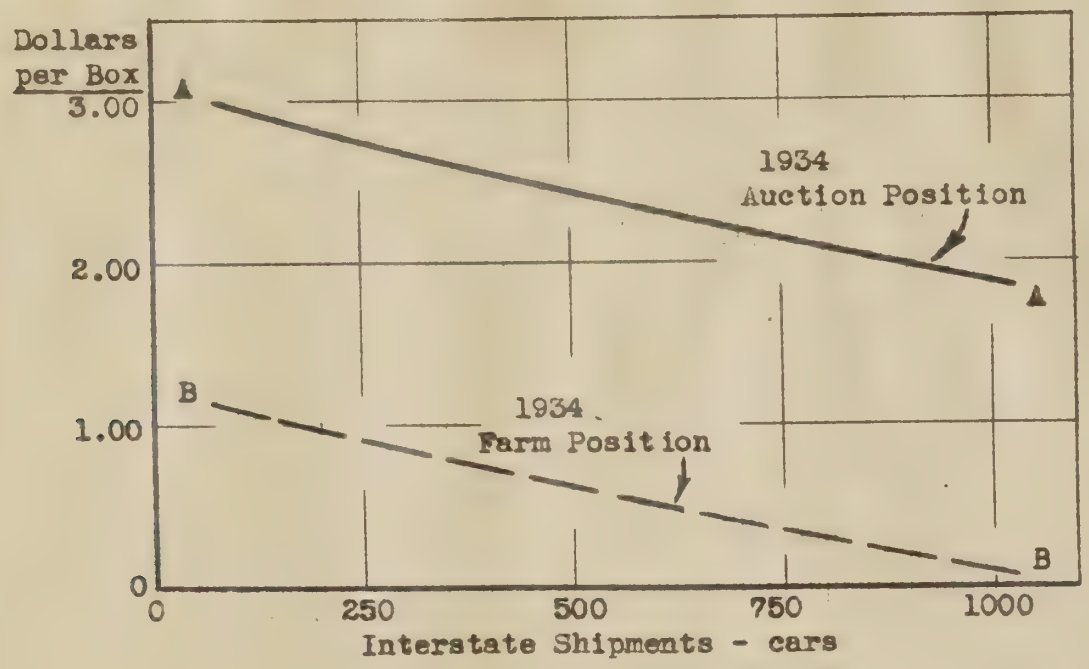
Week of Year	1929			1930			1931			1932		
	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												

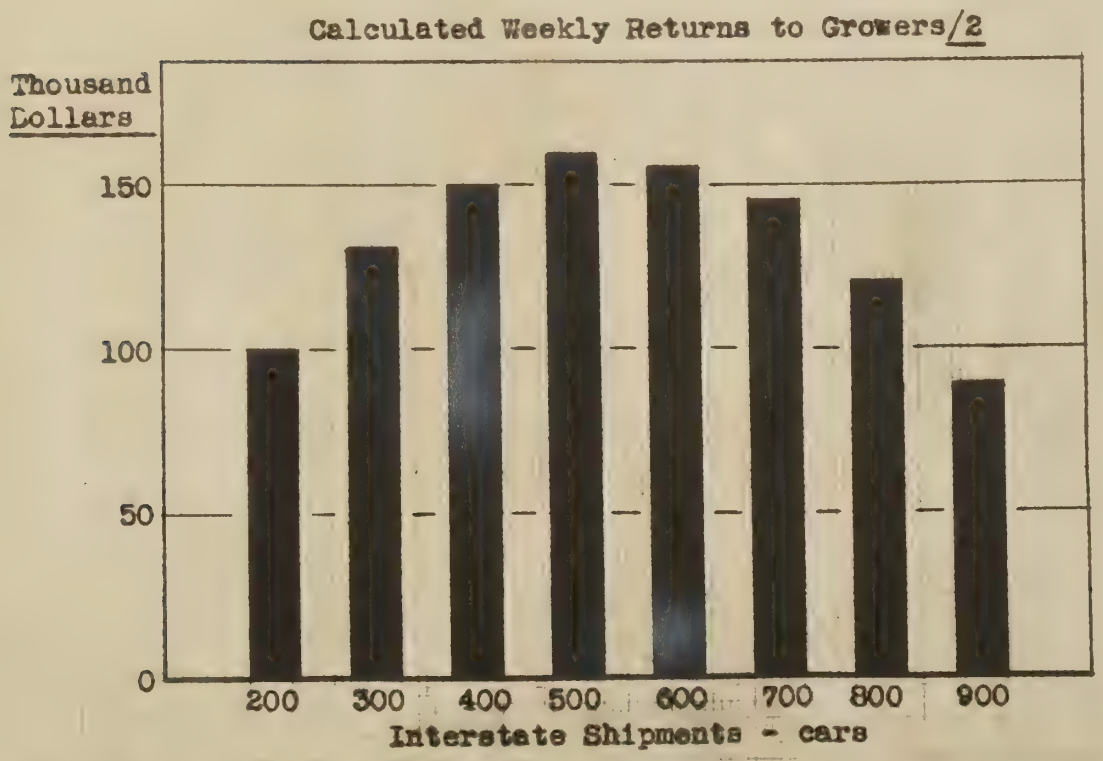
Week of Year	1933			1934			1935			1936		
	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked	Weekly Business Activity Index	Weekly Electrical Consumption Index	Days Worked
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												

1/ Including Intersectional adjustments, allowing 22 days for Thanksgiving.

Figure II

Relation between Weekly Interstate Shipments of California Pears/1, Weekly Eastern Auction Price of California Bartlett Pears, and Calculated Weekly Returns to Growers/2





/1. Shipments advanced ten days to allow for time of transit.
/2. Based on the supply-price relationship established for the 1934 season.

Explanation: See narrative, page
Source of data: Table XIII.

curve D3 are multiplied by the values of weekly shipments, the total returns to growers for varying quantities of weekly interstate shipments may be obtained; and the calculated total returns to growers for varying quantities of weekly interstate shipments under conditions of consumer demand for fresh pears and direct marketing charges equivalent to those of the 1934 season are illustrated graphically in Figure II, and in tabular form in Table XIII. From these data it becomes apparent that, under conditions approximating those existing during the 1934 season, growers receive a greater total return for shipments of approximately 500 cars per week. For example, growers receive around $150,000 per week for shipments of 300 cars; $180,000 per week for shipments of 500 cars; and $192,000 per week for shipments of 700 cars. It is important to bear in mind the fact that the point of maximum returns (in this case approximately 500 cars per week) is a function of the elasticity of the curve D3, which is a function of the level of curve D3/1. Thus if improved demand conditions or decreased harvesting and marketing costs resulted in an increase in prices to growers of 10 cents per box over those obtaining under 1934 conditions (see Table XIII, column 7), maximum returns to growers would accrue from weekly shipments of approximately 600 cars.

Regulation of Grades and Sizes

The experience of California pear shippers in the past has shown the need for regulating the size or grade of the varieties of fruit shipped. For example, a few years ago through mutual agreement among shippers in

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1. This is implied by the fact that the auction market supply-price curves maintained approximately the same arithmetic slope during the seasons 1923 to 1934.

means 20 are multiplied by the values of weight assigned, the total values to generate the matching positions of weight intervals. A/Lemma may be calculated and the established total values to generate the matching quantities of weight- [illegible] weight value variations of measure through the fixed lower and lower variation change equivalent to those of the 1980 means are illustrated graphically in figure 12, and in table- the form in table 1111. Therefore data is because equivalent that, under conditions approximating those actually during the 1980 measure, pressure [illegible] a greater total values for equivalence of approximately 200 more per week. For example, pressure measure around [illegible] per week for equivalence of 300 meters [illegible] per week for equivalence of 100 meters and [illegible] per week for equivalence of 700 meters. It is important to keep in mind the fact that the point of maximum pressure (in this case approximately 400 meters per week) is a function of the elasticity of the matrix 12, which is a function of the level of [illegible]. Thus if improved design modifications or dam-[illegible] interpolating and matching could be achieved in an increase in pressure to greater of 50 meter per [illegible] [illegible] matrix 1984 equivalence [illegible] 1111, matrix 71, matrix values to pressure would measure from weekly equivalence of approximately 800 meters.

Implications of Design and Sizes

The experience of California year difference in the past has shown the need for regulating the size or length of the reservoir of Devil Canyon. The question is for pumps are through natural agreement among [illegible] in

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1/ This is implied by the fact that the matrix values equivalence measure [illegible] approximately the same [illegible] [illegible] the measure 1987 or 1989.

Table XIII

Relation between Average Production Costs of California Barlett Pears, Prices per Box on the Tree in California, and Estimated Total Returns to Growers for Varying Conditions of Weekly Interstate Shipments under Conditions of Summer Transit and Direct Marketing Charges

Supplement to Summary Report and Direct Marketing Charges

Weekly Interstate Shipments		Average Cost of Production	Estimated Direct Marketing Charges per Box			Prices per Box on the Tree in California	Calculated Total Returns to Growers
Cars	Boxes	Cost per box (1924 Pacific Coast Conditions)	Selling	Handling	Total		
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
100	72	1.38	.41	1.05	1.46	1.03	77
200	124	1.41	.20	1.05	1.25	.41	150
300	180	1.42	.19	1.05	1.24	.34	173
400	240	1.45	.19	1.05	1.23	.32	150
500	296	1.48	.17	1.05	1.22	.31	150
600	312	1.51	.16	1.05	1.21	.30	188
700	352	1.20	.15	1.05	1.20	.30	246
800	416	1.09	.15	1.05	1.20	.29	221
900	480	1.42	.14	1.06	1.20	.19	103
1,000	520	1.47	.13	1.06	1.19	.28	47

Explanation: Columns 1 and 2 are readings based on weekly marketing relationship illustrated graphically in Figure 2 [1924 relationship used].

Column 3: Column 1 x 520.

Column 4: Corresponds 1 per week of the values in Column 5.

Column 5: Includes: Packing, .07; hauling, .03; pool mgr., .02; loading, .03; freight to San Pedro, .06, refrigeration on New York, .100 (based on claims weight, 56 lbs.). Charges from Summary Fruit Industry [1924-25 ff]; Southern Pacific, Bulletin No. 5, 1-2, 1924-5, 55, Agr. Adj. Admin. Bulletin, 1-2, and Stabelman, L. J. Summary Brief on Barlett Pears Indiv. of Relif. Agr. Ext. Service. Unpublished Report, March, 1924, and T. V. Hoph, Agr. Ext. Agr. Econ. Unpublished Service. Irrigation Bulletin Bulletin.

Column 6: Sum of Cols. 4 and 5.

Column 7: Column 3 minus Column 6.

Column 8: Column 2 times Column 7.

California, a limitation of shipments of Bartlett pears of a size smaller than 180 per box was entered into. It had been demonstrated that shipments of small pears were bringing uncompensative returns. Since that time this limitation has been observed by virtually all shippers of Bartlett pears from California. In addition, approximately 25 per cent of shippers of winter pears agreed, during the 1934 season, to both a size limitation for each of the principal varieties and a regulation permitting movement of only U. S. No. 1 grade of some varieties and U. S. Combination grade of other varieties.

Deciduous fruits shipped from California are not graded in the manner of most deciduous fruits, and the California shippers designate their grades of fruit by brands. Seasonal average delivered prices received by the Newcastle and Placerville Fruit Growers' associations for Bartlett pears from 1925 to date, by grades and sizes, are given in Tables XIV and XV. Prices received for brands of these two fruit growers' associations representing the first and second grades of pears shipped by them and closely approximating U. S. No. 1 and U. S. No. 2 grades are reported as prices received for U. S. No. 1 and No. 2 grades. There is a very definite differential, tending to narrow during recent years, between the grades shown.

The above-mentioned associations did not ship pears of the size smaller than 180's since the 1930 season, but the prices received for pears of a size smaller than 180's are available for previous years and indicate the tendency for smaller sizes to receive a discount. The sizes from 150 to 180 are usually the most preferred sizes, and the larger and smaller sizes tend to receive slightly lower prices.

[illegible], a statistician of enjoyment of [illegible] years of a nine year-
[illegible] 320 year has been lacking [illegible]. It has been demonstrated that enjoy-
ment of [illegible] years when [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible]
[illegible] has been [illegible] [illegible] all enjoyers of [illegible]
[illegible] years from [illegible]. In [illegible], approximately [illegible] [illegible]
enjoyers of [illegible] years [illegible]. During the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] for [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Table 177

Seasonal Average Delivered Prices received by the Somerville Fruit Growers' Association for Bartlett Pears,

by Grade and Size, 1930-1934

Size	Year									
	1930		1931		1932		1933		1934	
	Grade/1									
	Delivered average		Delivered average		Delivered average		Delivered average		Delivered average	
	dollars per box		dollars per box		dollars per box		dollars per box		dollars per box	
60	—	—	—	—	1.36	1.90	—	—	—	—
70	—	—	2.34	2.00	1.52	1.60	1.50	1.50	2.02	2.30
80	—	1.61	2.02	1.93	1.63	1.51	1.72	1.60	2.43	1.81
90	1.98	—	2.30	1.90	1.63	1.62	2.14	2.20	2.41	2.85
100	2.11	1.92	2.30	2.00	1.63	1.57	2.12	2.20	2.32	2.86
110	2.08	2.00	2.42	2.10	1.71	1.82	2.12	2.20	2.37	2.82
120	2.12	1.80	2.40	2.14	1.62	1.72	2.22	2.32	2.41	2.54
130	2.09	1.80	2.44	2.22	1.61	1.77	2.25	2.12	2.42	2.83
140	2.42	2.00	2.40	2.22	2.22	1.84	2.32	2.12	2.60	2.66
150	2.04	2.04	2.60	2.07	2.12	1.72	2.25	2.12	2.67	2.80
160	2.60	2.00	2.60	2.40	2.12	1.72	2.37	2.12	2.72	2.52
170	2.07	1.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
210	2.08	1.80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
220	1.73	1.60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

/1. Prices shipped from California are not given F. o. b. Cooler. Heads of the Somerville Fruit Growers' Association closely resembling the U. S. grades were used. The prices reported during the 1930 season are not comparable to those reported in other years, as the 1930 prices represent fruit packed in a central packing shed, whereas prices in other years are for much packed fruit.

Source of data: The Somerville Fruit Growers' Association, Somerville, California.

Grade 1

TABLE 7

Seasonal average yields per tree received by the Placerville Fruit Growers' Association for Lambert cherry, by years and size, 1916-1926

Size	Year																
	1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924
	Size																
	Inches																
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Volume per Standard Box																
60	3.24	3.13	3.04	2.49	3.21	3.14	3.48	2.70	3.28	3.35						1.60	1.82
70	3.17	3.38	3.07	2.14	3.23	3.15	2.96	2.70	3.42	3.20	2.27	1.98				1.90	1.73
80	3.12	3.32	3.72	2.40	3.38	3.24	3.00	2.80	3.11	3.17	2.37	2.16	3.13			2.02	1.48
90	3.23	3.21	3.27	2.68	3.27	3.15	3.20	2.72	3.03	3.53	2.12	1.11	2.38	3.34		2.04	1.81
100	3.22	3.00	3.02	2.02	3.20	3.15	3.20	2.94	3.77	3.44	2.11	1.97	2.34	3.36		2.16	1.79
110	3.23	3.08	3.08	2.73	3.23	3.12	3.40	3.08	3.34	3.53	2.41	2.00	2.43	3.27		2.15	1.97
120	3.21	3.14	2.92	2.77	3.31	3.13	3.19	3.23	3.37	3.72	2.40	2.01	2.13	2.23		2.29	2.08
130	3.29	3.18	3.06	2.94	3.17	3.21	3.31	3.32	3.30	4.75	2.30	2.08	2.08	3.38		2.43	2.08
140	3.53	3.13	3.03	2.42	3.23	3.21	3.71	3.21	4.13	3.73	2.40	2.12	2.72	2.42		2.03	2.12
150	3.46	3.19	3.07	2.39	3.41	3.24	3.71	3.29	4.25	3.73	2.42	2.13	2.25	2.46		2.21	2.15
160	3.41	3.16	3.11	2.[illegible]3	3.37	3.21	3.70	3.17	4.27	3.77	2.46	2.10	2.33	2.30		2.07	2.17
170	3.43	3.02	3.00	2.74	3.11	3.13	3.80	3.07	3.32	3.83	2.30	2.04					
180	3.29	2.97		2.22		2.91	3.43	2.12	3.44	3.81	2.25	2.13					
190		2.97		2.19			3.31	2.45		3.42		2.34					
200								2.23		3.21							

Yields allgood from California are not given in order. Trees of the Placerville Fruit Growers' association closely resembling the U. S. probe were used.

Source of data: Courtesy S. W. Frank, Insect Pathologist of agricultural research, University of California.

In the event that volume restriction is deemed advisable, a regulation of the movement of discounted grades and sizes is a sound method of approach, if reasonable equity between growers is provided for. Should excessive supplies and conditions of consumer demand for fresh pears warrant excessively low prices as during the 1932 season, the provision for grade and/or size regulation provides a mechanism for prevention of losses that took place as may be observed from Table XIV when the fact that direct marketing charges approximated $1.60 per box is taken into account.

Regulation of Railroad Shipments

Regulation of the daily movement of California pears was instituted during both 1934 and 1935 shipping seasons. Regulation during 1934 was based upon voluntary action by shippers representing 85 per cent of all Bartlett pear shipments from California, and resulted in fairly uniform daily shipments by participants of 60 cars per day. Cessation of loading for eastern shipment was agreed upon on two occasions when supplies at concentration points became excessive. Voluntary control extended from July 12 until August 18. The ranges of weekly interstate pear shipments from California and corresponding weekly average prices at eastern auction markets [1] during this period, together with comparative data for the corresponding period during the two preceding seasons are as follows:

Season	Range in Weekly Interstate Shipments	Range in Weekly Average Eastern Auction Price
	I	II
	Cars per Week	Dollars per Box
1934	478 - 525	2.44 - 2.56
1933	340 - 426	2.07 - 2.41
1932	824 -1,106	1.39 - 1.50

[1]. With two-day lag to allow for time shipments were in transit.

Examination of weekly shipments and weekly average auction prices demonstrates that both price and movement were unusually stable during this period of control.

Similar control during the 1933 season resulted in a daily movement from concentration points of from 50 to 60 cars per day. The effect on auction prices has not yet been determined. Available information indicates that the delay in shipment caused by detention at concentration points affected the principal shipping districts in approximately the same degree.

Table XII

Proportionate Buildings of Cars from each Shipping District by Days in Consumption Points during the 1934 and 1935 Seasons

District	Period Held					Total Number of Cars
	No Delay	One Day	Two Days	Three Days	Four Days	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	cars
Placer	30	28	32	12	1	692
Eldorado	40	19	24	17	—	473
Lake and Mendocino	31	17	24	26	1	237
Sacramento River/1	70	30	—	—	—	74
American River	—	56	22	22	—	9
Marysville	31	26	32	11	—	97
Contra Costa	43	14	28	16	—	140
Vacaville-Winters	41	19	30	10	—	94
Tehachapi	17	29	41	13	—	24
Napa-Sonoma	36	9	45	9	—	11
State Average 1934	31	22	28	17	1/2	
State Average 1935/2	26	24	30	17	2	

/1. Sacramento River district shipped during only the first week of the control.
/2. Data by districts are not yet available for the 1935 season.

Source of data: Gray, R. V., Report of the Manager covering the 1934 Bartlett Pear Control Program. Calif. Fresh Deciduous Tree Fruit Marketing Agreement. Mimeo. Sept. 1934.
Gray, R. V., Report of the Manager covering the 1935 Bartlett Pear Control Program. Calif. Fresh Deciduous Tree Fruit Marketing Agreement. Mimeo. Sept. 1935.

Table XIX

Percentage Decline of Seven Corn Borer Stalks Yielding Infected by Type, in Demonstration Fields During the First and Fifth Years

Fields	Period Held				
	1	2	3	4	5
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Flanner	60	69	32	12	3
Clarkville	40	39	34	17	—
Tabb and Tomlinson	21	37	34	19	7
Sacramento Straw △	17	22	—	—	—
Sacramento Straw	—	24	27	17	—
Hagerstown	21	24	32	13	—
Onsen Stage	18	24	28	14	—
Bennett-Clinton	21	19	30	13	—
Trenchard	17	29	21	13	—
Sagamore	24	9	41	9	—
Total Average Loss	21	29	30	17	1/4
Total Average Loss ▽	21	24	30	17	3

△ Sacramento Straw: Planting and cultivated during only the first week of the experiment.
▽ Loss by Stalkbolts and not 1st and 2nd Loss for the Last Seasons.

Source of Data. Table 1. The Report of the Manager Detecting the Fifth Generation Corn Borer Infestation. Table 2. Final Tabulations Corn Borer Stalk Infestation Investigation. Table 3. Table 1.
Table 4. The Report of the Manager Detecting the Fifth Generation Corn Borer Infestation. Table 5. Final Tabulations Corn Borer Stalk Infestation Investigation. Table 6. Table 1.

PLUMS

Summary

1. The prices received by California plum growers have been relatively low during recent years. During the past six years, 19[illegible] to 19[illegible]5, farm prices averaged approximately $[illegible] per ton as against $46 per ton during 1920-19[illegible].

In comparison with the purchasing power of the average price received during the nine years 1920-19[illegible] 1/, the purchasing power of season average farm prices during 19[illegible]0-19[illegible] averaged 25 per cent below parity. According to present estimates, farm prices averaged $37.20 per ton during 1938, which represents 10[illegible] per cent of parity.

2. Bearing acres of plums in California decreased from 3[illegible],600 acres in 19[illegible] to 31,[illegible] acres in 1935, and increased during the past two years to 32,400 acres. Non-bearing acreage, which has fallen steadily since 1927, is reported for 1938 as 1,3[illegible] acres. Non-bearing acreage in 1927 was 5,100 acres.

3. Annual production of California plums has been maintained at a relatively high level during recent years, averaging [illegible],000 tons during 19[illegible]-1934 as compared with 49,800 tons during 1921-1925. Unusually low yields in 1938 resulted in a crop of [illegible],0[illegible]0 tons, the lightest crop since 192[illegible]. With average yields present bearing acreage would produce approximately 80,000 tons.

4. California plums are in the main consumed in fresh form. During the five-year period 19[illegible]-19[illegible], 97 per cent of all harvested production was utilized fresh and 3 per cent canned.

1. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1910. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed on the basis of prices received during the period 1910-1919, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

[illegible]

[illegible]

4. Competition from other plums is negligible during the major part of the California shipping season. Toward the end of the season shipments of plums move from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, the heavy movement from these states usually occurring after the main movement from California is completed.

5. During the past five years approximately 75 per cent of the total volume of California plums utilized in fresh form has moved into interstate trade.

6. Preliminary analysis of the relation between amounts of Italian plums from the state of California and weekly eastern auction prices of California plums indicates that under present normal conditions returns to growers can be increased by control of shipments within the season.

7. Examination of auction prices for different grades and sizes of California plums, and of the direct costs of harvesting and marketing, indicates that regulation of the shipment of California plums, by grade and size, would tend to increase total returns to growers and to prevent losses on certain grades and sizes when prices to growers are insufficient to cover harvesting and marketing costs. Prices received at auction markets for California plums reveals an extremely close relationship between prices for various sizes of any given variety, as well as between the prices paid for the different varieties of plums.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Purchasing power parity

Prices received by California plum growers have been relatively low during recent years. During the past six years, [illegible] to [illegible], farm prices averaged approximately [illegible] per ton as against [illegible] per ton during [illegible]. Farm prices during the past two seasons, [illegible] and [illegible], have averaged [illegible] and [illegible] per ton, respectively, as against [illegible] per ton during [illegible].

Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1919. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed from prices received during 1910-1914 as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

The purchasing power of season average farm prices during the years [illegible] to [illegible] inclusive averaged approximately 75 per cent of the purchasing power of the average price received during the nine years [illegible] to [illegible]/1. During the past two seasons, [illegible] and [illegible], the average farm price received by growers--in terms of purchasing power--represented [illegible] and [illegible] per cent of parity respectively. Data regarding the purchasing power parity of California plum prices during recent years, are shown in Table [illegible].

Acreage

The bearing acreage of plums in California exhibited a very rapid upward trend from 1921 to 1928, increasing steadily from approximately [illegible],000 acres to nearly 38,600 acres. Following 1928 there was a gradual downward trend until 193[illegible] when 31,171 acres were reported in bearing. During the past two years there has been an upturn, bearing acreage in 1935, however, being below that of 1929.

/1. The seasons [illegible] and [illegible] fall partly outside the limits of the period provided in the act, and are excluded from the base period for computation of purchasing power parity.

Table XVII

Purchasing power parity of California Plums

In terms of dollars per ton

Year	Average farm price	Index of prices paid by farmers/1	Parity price/2	Actual price above (+) or below (-) parity	Actual price as a percentage of parity
	1	2	3	4	5
	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent
1910-1914 average	40	100	40	0	100
1929	50	87	45	- 4.	110
1930	35	91	42	- 7.	83
1931	24	75	36	- 12.	67
1932	17.13	65	31.32	- 14.13	55
1933	24.35	68	31.74	- 7.39	77
1934	32.40	78	35.68	- 3.28	91
1935/3	37.20	79	39.34	- .20	100

/1. Calendar years. Index adjusted to 1910-1914 base by dividing by 2.0000.
/2. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1919. The 1919 and 1920 seasons are excluded from the base period as they fall outside the limits of the post-war period as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The nine years 1921-1929 inclusive, therefore, constitute the base period for the computation of parity.
/3. Preliminary.

Sources of data: Col. 1, U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
Col. 2, U.S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Statistical and Historical Research. "Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities (Aug. 1919-July 1929 = 100)."
Col. 3-5, Calculated from columns 1 and 2.

Table XIII

Wholesale - over - parity of California Lima

In terms of dollars per ton

Year	Lima price	Parity price	Lima price	Parity price	Lima price	Parity price
	dollars		per cent		dollars	
1910-1914						
1910	90	87	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	35	81	44	- 7.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	17.12	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1923	24.34	89	31.74	- 7.39	[illegible]	77
1924	32.60	78	40.62	- 3.38	[illegible]	81
[illegible]	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] price. Data relating to [illegible] by direct or [illegible] were obtained by [illegible] in 1924.

The 1910 and 1920 seasons are excluded from the base period in that they fall outside the limits of the post-war period as provided in the agricultural adjustment act, as amended. The nine years 1920-1928 inclusive, therefore, constitute the base period for the computation of parity. [illegible].

[illegible]

Col. 3-5, calculated from column 1 and 2.

Non-bearing acreage has steadily decreased since 1937, amounting to only 1,3[illegible] acres in 1935 as compared with [illegible],099 acres in 1937. In consequence of the decrease in non-bearing acreage, total plum acreage in California in 1935 was the smallest of any year since 1919. Available data of bearing and non-bearing acreage of California plums since 1911 are given in Table XVIII.

Production, Utilization, and Farm Value

The production of plums in California has been characterized by very wide fluctuations from year to year. The trend of plum production appears quite similar to that of bearing acreage, however, and shows evidence of a downward trend during recent years. Average production during 1930-1934 was 86,600 tons, as compared to an average of 49,[illegible]00 tons during the period 1911-1919. Unusually low yields in 1935 resulted in a crop of 4[illegible],000 tons, the lightest crop since 1[illegible]. With average yields present bearing acreage would produce approximately 80,000 tons.

California plums are utilized in fresh and canned form, the former constituting the more important outlet. There has been a steady decrease in the amount used by canners since 1921. Approximately 8 per cent of the harvested production was canned during 1921-1[illegible], whereas only [illegible] per cent was canned during 1929-1933. Of the total production of California plums during the latter period, 89 per cent was utilized fresh, 3 per cent canned and 8 per cent left unharvested. Annual production, utilization, farm price and value since 1921 are shown in Table XIX.

Shipments

Shipments of fresh plums from California usually start in May, reach their peak during the middle or latter part of June, and continue

Interestingly enough the absolute increase since 1927, amounting to only 1,300 cases in 1928 as compared with 2,000 cases in 1927. In consequence of the decrease in concurrent outbreaks, total plant losses in California in 1928 were the smallest of any year since 1923. Although some of growing was non-existing acreage at California's lower elevations, the losses in 1928 were still quite in excess of 1923.

Prevention, Eradication, and Control

The prevention of plague in California has been emphasized by many case documentations that are prior. The trend of time presently indicates quite clearly the need of keeping rodents, however, can cause extensive damage of a dangerous kind during recent years. Approximately 1,000,000 was 10,000,000, as compared to an increase of 12,000,000 during the period 1917-1923. Presently the yields in 1920 reached 1,000,000 tons, the highest any since 1923. With reasons yields increased tonnage varying with yields approximately 10,000,000.

California plans are utilized in keeping the rodents down, the general consideration is more effective which. There has been a marked increase in the amount used by farmers since 1921. Approximately 8 per cent of the agricultural production was counted during 1921-1922, amounts only 3 per cent was issued during 1922-1923. If the total consumption of California plans during the latter period, 89 per cent was utilized during, 3 per cent amount was given and last quarter plan. Among propriation, California, the only and which plans that are shown in Table VI.

Summary

Summaries of Tuna's plans from California usually start in May, reach their peak during the middle or latter part of June, and continue

Table XVIII

Bearing and Non-bearing Acreage of California Vines

1921 - 1935

Year	Acreage			Bearing in per cent of total
	Bearing	Non-bearing	Total	
	1	2	3	4
	acres	acres	acres	per cent
1921	19,715	-	-	-
1922	22,434	-	-	-
1923	23,300	-	-	-
1924	23,348	-	-	-
1925	23,203	-	-	-
1926	30,001	-	-	-
1927	33,004	4,099	37,103	64.6
1928	33,670	4,558	38,171	62.9
1929	32,564	4,169	36,733	58.7
1930	31,082	3,734	34,666	53.4
1931	31,372	3,813	35,170	53.3
1932	32,113	3,254	35,377	50.8
1933	31,172	3,073	34,245	51.0
1934	31,358	2,351	33,709	53.0
1935	32,295	1,332	33,627	56.0

Sources of data: Col. 1: California Outlook Charts and Tables, University of California, Agr. Ext. Service.

Col. 2: 1927-1932, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service, Special Pub. No. 117, 1932.

1933-1935, California Outlook Charts and Tables, University of Calif., Agr. Ext. Service.

Col. 3: 1927-1928, California Coop. Crop Reporting Service, Special Pub. No. 117, 1932.

1929-1935, California Outlook Charts and Tables, University of Calif., Agr. Ext. Service.

Col. 4: Calculated from Columns 1 and 3.

Table III

Production and Utilization, Seasonal Average Farm Price, and Total Farm Value of California Grapes, 1921-1938.

Year	Production: Total	Production: Unharvested	Production: Harvested	Utilization: Canned	Utilization: Dried	Utilization: Fresh	Seasonal Average Farm Price	Total Farm Value
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	dollars per ton	1,000 dollars
1921	44,000	—	44,000	2,800	38,600	—	—	—
1922	46,000	—	46,000	2,000	43,300	60.00		2,600
1923	50,000	—	50,000	2,700	46,300	32.00		2,000
1924	50,000	—	50,000	1,000	47,000	48.00		1,700
1925	51,000	—	51,000	1,000	48,000	40.00		2,000
1926	71,000	—	71,000	1,300	67,700	26.00		1,770
1927	57,000	—	57,000	1,800	54,700	45.00		2,300
1928	61,000	—	61,000	1,900	61,100	37.00		2,600
1929	60,000	—	60,000	2,000	58,000	48.00		2,800
1930	79,000	—	81,000	2,300	75,000	38.00		2,870
1931	85,000	7,000	80,000	1,300	68,900	26.00		1,800
1932	69,000	10,000	59,000	1,900	56,900	11.15		900
1933	57,000	7,000	50,000	1,300	48,000	16.35		1,215
1934	68,000	—	68,000	1,300	65,900	32.00		2,201
1935	60,000	—	60,000			29.25		1,700

Sources of Data:

Columns 1 to 5: Lui, op. cit. pp. 1-3; Calif. Raisin Charts and Tables, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Ex. Station.

Col. 6: Chandrasekla, C., Seasonal Operations of the Fresh Fruit Industry, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. No. 599, 1936, page 16. Col. 5 and 6 minus Col. 4.

1921-23: Cols. 1-3: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. 76, page 17. 1927, Cols. 4 and 5 same as cols. 4-5, 1931.

1924-1928: Cols. 1-3: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service, Special Pub. No. 84, page 5. 1928, Cols. 4 and 5 same as cols. 4-5, 1928.

1929-1932: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeogr. reports of June 10, 1932, June 7, 1934, and August 4, 1938.

1933-1938: Cols. 1-3: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., United States Crop Report Dec. 1, 1935:23. Cols. 4-5: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeogr. report of June 11, 1938.

Columns 6 and 7: 1921-1923: Same as cols. 1-3, 1921-1923.

1924-1928: Same as cols. 1-3, 1924-1928.

1929-1930: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeogr. report of Dec. 23, 1931.

1931-1933: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeogr. report of Dec. 21, 1933.

1934-1938: Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeogr. report of Jan. 4, 1939.

with decreasing volume until the latter part of August or early September. Shipments of Oregon and Washington fresh Italian prunes usually start early in July, and reach their peak about the time shipments from California are discontinued. Idaho prune shipments usually begin about the end of the California season. Weekly carlot shipments of fresh plums and prunes from California, the Northwest, and other states during the 1933, 1934, and 1935 seasons are given in Table XX. Michigan and New York are the most prominent of the "Other States" whose shipments are listed in this table, and while truck shipments from those regions are not included in the data given, they do not provide important competition to the Western states. As is shown in Table XX, California shipments virtually dominate the market throughout most of the California shipping season.

Interstate Shipments

The major markets for California fresh plums lie outside the state. During the past five years approximately 70 per cent of all California plums utilized fresh has moved into interstate commercial channels. During the 1932 and 1933 seasons, shipments of California plums were distributed to thirty-four states, including the District of Columbia and to Canada. New York was the most important single market, taking 30 per cent of the total, while the states of New York, Illinois, and Nebraska together received over half of the plums shipped fresh from California. Destinations of interstate shipments of California plums during the 1932 and 1933 seasons are shown in Table XXI.

Relation Between Returns to Growers and Volume Shipped Fresh

Preliminary analysis indicates that under present demand conditions, total returns to growers can be improved by the control of total weekly

Table XX (Continued)

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Plums and Prunes from California, the Northwest Region[1], and Other States, During the 1938 Season.

Week Ending	Origin: California	Origin: Northwest Region	Origin: Other States	Total United States	California in per cent of U. S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5
	cars	cars	cars	cars	per cent
May 27	—	—	1	1	—
June 3	3	—	3	6	50.0
10	23	—	—	23	100.0
17	202	—	—	202	100.0
24	229	—	—	229	100.0
July 1	370	—	—	370	100.0
8	288	—	—	288	100.0
15	335	—	2	337	99.4
22	283	1	1	285	99.2
29	158	—	—	158	100.0
Aug. 5	152	1	—	153	99.3
12	130	—	—	130	100.0
19	102	1	1	104	98.1
26	77	171	1	249	30.9
Sept. 2	51	438	1	490	15.4
9	16	444	24	484	3.3
16	6	392	19	417	1.4
23	2	318	13	333	.6
30	—	231	19	250	—
Oct. 7	—	41	17	58	—
14	—	14	5	19	—
21	—	3	2	5	—
Total	2,327	2,325	146	4,817	48.3

1. Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Source of data: Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service, Mimeogr. reports.

(Continued)

Table XI (Continued)

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Plums and Prunes from California, the Northwest Region[1], and Other States, During the 1934 Season.

Week Ending	Plums: California	Plums: Northwest Region	Plums: Other States	Total United States	California As per cent of U. S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5
	cars	cars	cars	cars	per cent
May 12	2	—	—	2	100
19	183	—	—	183	100
26	226	—	—	226	100
June 2	412	—	1	413	99.8
9	328	—	5	333	98.1
16	426	—	—	426	100
23	352	—	—	352	100
30	320	3	—	323	99.1
July 7	223	17	—	240	93.1
14	236	16	—	252	93.6
21	155	11	—	166	93.4
28	94	57	—	151	71.8
Aug. 4	46	391	—	437	7.2
11	34	371	—	405	4.1
18	13	477	—	490	2.7
25	4	419	1	424	.9
Sept. 1	—	408	2	410	—
8	—	109	2	111	—
15	—	16	7	23	—
22	—	2	8	10	—
Total	2,023	2,677	24	5,700	35.7

[1], Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Source of data: Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service, mimeogr. reports.

(Continued)

(Continued)

[illegible] Population of [illegible] and [illegible] Counties,

[illegible] and [illegible] Indians,

[illegible] the [illegible] Census

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ble — (Continued)

Weekly carlot shipments of lima and snap beans from California, by shipping regions[1], and share factor, during the 1947 season

Week ending	Origin: California	Northwest region	Other region	Total United States	California's share of U. S. total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Per cent
June 1	47	—	—	47	100.0
14	187	—	—	187	100.0
21	164	5	—	169	97.0
28	209	4	—	213	97.1
July 5	215	2	—	217	99.1
12	322	4	—	326	97.8
19	290	4	—	294	98.6
26	208	1	—	209	99.5
Aug. 2	160	3	2	165	97.0
9	151	—	—	151	100.0
16	88	18	—	106	83.0
23	60	374	—	434	13.8
30	19	267	—	286	6.6
Sept. 7	2	227	3	232	1
14	—	271	3	274	1
21	—	302	4	306	—
28	—	315	3	321	—
Oct. 5	—	48	2	50	—
12	—	32	2	34	—
19	—	4	13	17	—
26	—	—	13	13	—
Nov. 2	—	1	2	3	—
Total	2,397	2,[illegible]	44	4,[illegible]	33.1

[1] Arizona, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho.

Source of data: Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service, [illegible].

Shipments of fresh-plum-from table XIV. The relationship between weekly

estimated available prices of California fresh plums and weekly carloads

destinations of California Plums[1], average of the 1932 and 1933 Intermo

plum shipments originating in California by type carrier, during the

State of destination	Number of cars	Per cent of total	State of destination	Number of cars	Per cent of total
	cars	per cent		cars	per cent
New York	1,372.0	20.21	Washington	10.0	.15
Illinois	893.5	13.16	Fresh Island	9.5	.14
Ontario	640.5	9.43	Alabama	8.0	.12
Texas	522.0	7.69	New Mexico	7.0	.10
Iowa	451.5	6.65	Oregon	6.5	.10
Missouri	436.0	6.42	Wyoming	6.5	.10
Pennsylvania	274.0	4.03	Indiana	6.0	.09
Massachusetts	212.5	3.13	Utah	5.0	.07
Colorado	137.0	2.02	Kentucky	4.0	.06
Michigan	97.0	1.43	Tennessee	4.0	.06
Wisconsin	94.5	1.39	N. Dakota	3.5	.05
Ohio	71.5	1.05	Maine	2.5	.04
Nevada	67.5	1.00	Arizona	2.0	.03
Maryland	54.5	.80	Dist. of Columbia	2.0	.03
Montana	52.5	.77	West Virginia	1.0	.01
Louisiana	38.5	.57	Virginia	1.0	.01
Connecticut	27.0	.40	New Jersey	.5	.01
Massachusetts	26.5	.39	N. Carolina	.5	.01
Mississippi	18.5	.27	Vermont	.0	.00
Kansas	17.5	.26	S. Carolina	.0	.00
N. Dakota	11.5	.17	Total	6,789.0	100.00

1/ This table gives the approximate destinations. The information is supplied from reports of average forwarded by carriers and is corrected for diversions to other California markets and Canada, Gulf Ports, Atlantic and all points.

2/ The total shown here includes 9 cars originating north of Roseville.

Source of data: [illegible] Fitzgerald, [illegible] Division of California Fruit Growers Exchange, [illegible] Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Fruit Service Department, Analogs. Report, [illegible] 24 cents [illegible] 66.

It should be noted that the movement of plums in the last [illegible] months [illegible] a greater amount than there is the high income brackets with respect to their effective demand for plums. Therefore, it is not an example of all classes of people with [illegible] their effective demand proportionately, but of the [illegible] classes having a larger proportion of their effective demand than the [illegible] classes, namely, those in the [illegible] income brackets.

shipments of fresh plums from California. The relationship between weekly eastern auction prices of California fresh plums and weekly interstate plum shipments originating in California ten days earlier, during the first twelve weeks of the 1932 and 1933 seasons, is presented graphically in Figure III. In view of the fact that consumer purchasing power, as measured by the Index of Urban Consumer Income[1], was approximately the same during the 1932 and 1933 California plum seasons, the relationships for the two seasons. The relationship thus determined was adjusted to conditions approximating those of 1934[2], and direct marketing charges were subtracted in order to derive the relationship between plum shipments from California and prices received by California plum growers (curve II in Figure III). The relationship between the volume of weekly interstate plum shipments from California and weekly returns to growers, presented graphically in Figure III and summarized in Table XIIII, indicates that

---

1. Index of Urban Consumer Income, 1924-1933 = 100. Agricultural Industrial Relations Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

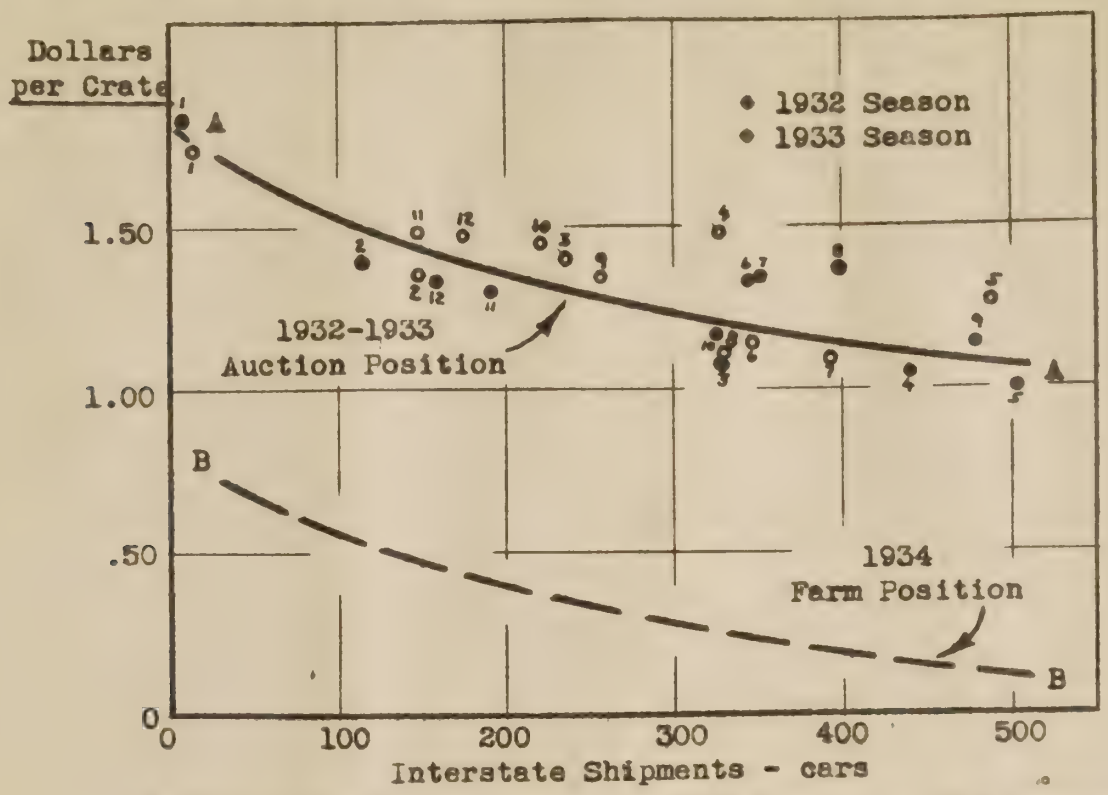
2. The effect of the level of consumer demand upon prices received for California fresh plums as illustrated graphically in Figure 5-C indicates that the increase in the level of consumer demand in 1934 over the level existing during the 1932 and 1933 seasons warranted an increase of approximately 10 cents per crate in the auction price of California plums. An inspection of the relationship between changes in the volume of weekly shipments of California plums and changes in the level of the weekly eastern auction price of California plums for the seasons 1930 to 1933 indicates, as in the case of California Bartlett pears (Figure I), that the arithmetic slope of the curve remains very nearly the same regardless of the level of the curve. This, of course, implies greater inelasticity of the curve at lower income levels; which appears justifiable from a theoretical standpoint. When conditions of consumer demand are lowered it seems more reasonable to assume that the consumers of plums in the low income brackets suffer to a greater extent than those in the high income brackets with respect to their effective demand for plums. Therefore, it is not an example of all classes of consumers decreasing their effective demand proportionately, but of the lower income classes losing a larger proportion of their effective demand than the high income classes, hence, tending to make the curve more inelastic.

[illegible]

[illegible]

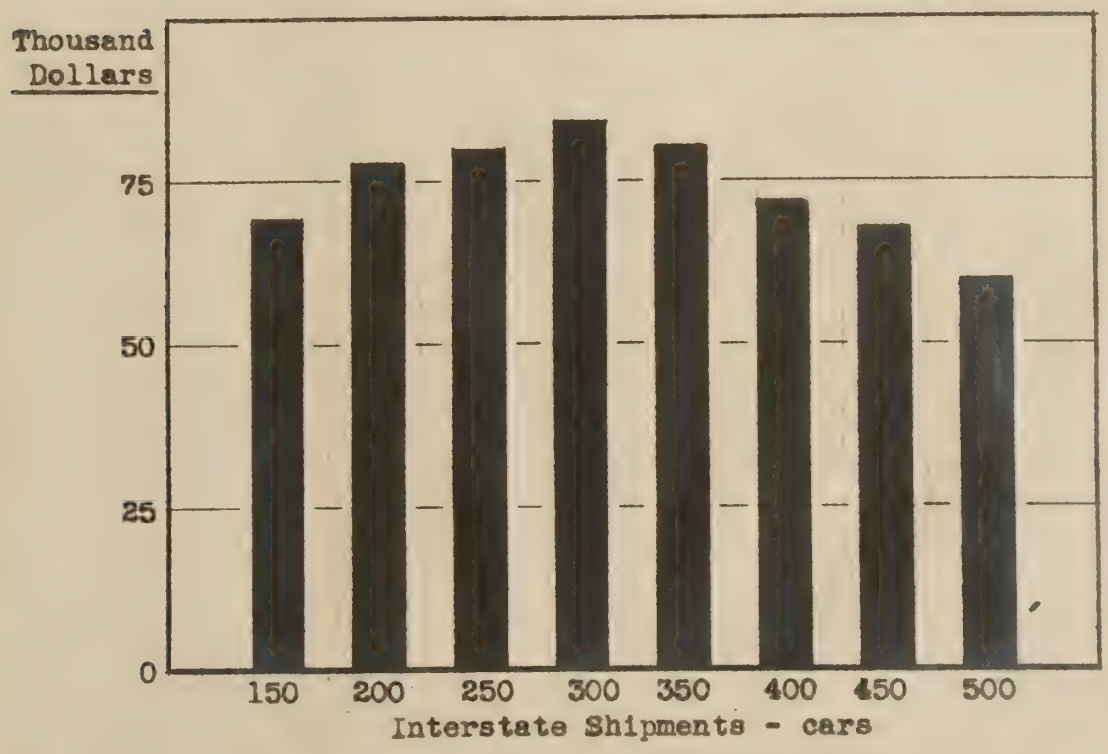
Figure III

Relation between Weekly Interstate Shipments of California Plums/1, Weekly Eastern Auction Price of California Plums, and Calculated Weekly Returns to Growers/2



Numbers accompanying dots represent weeks of the season.

Calculated Weekly Returns to Growers/2



/1. Shipments advanced ten days to allow for time of transit.
/2. Under conditions of consumer demand approximating those of the 1934 season.

Explanation: See narrative, page
Source of data: Table

Table [illegible]

Weekly Packing Costs of California Lemons [illegible], and Selling Prices in Eastern Ten Days Earlier, 1932 and 1933 Seasons

Week of Packing	1932 Packing: Selling Price Differences Daily Average	1932 Packing: Selling Price Daily Average	1932 Packing: Selling Price Average Daily Price	1932 Packing: Selling Price Differences Δ	1933 Packing: Selling Price Daily Average	1933 Packing: Selling Price Differences Interpolation Line	1933 Packing: Selling Price Differences Interpolation Week	1933 Packing: Selling Price Differences Interpolation Price	1933 Packing: Selling Price Differences Average Daily Price	1933 Packing: Selling Price Differences Δ
1										
	Per cent		Dollars per carton		Per cent		Per cent		Dollars per carton	
1	Sep 26	9	June 1	1.73	June 2	5		June 15	1.73	
2	33	133	1.74	1.71 (1)		12	139 (1)	22	1.70	
3	June 7	83	1.137	1.68 (1)		21	159 (1)	29	1.63	
4	13	143	1.124	1.65 (1)		27	182	July 1	1.60	
5	21	224	July 1	1.63 (1)	July 4		204	14	1.57	
6	28	248	1.20	1.61 (1)		11	247	21	1.16	
7	July 5	281	1.15	1.34 (1)		18	290	28	1.03	
8	12	300	1.27	1.37 (1)		25	320	Aug. 4	1.11	
9	19	320	1.25	1.14 (1)	Aug. 1		339	11	1.21	
10	26	328	Aug. 1	1.17 (1)		8	351	18	1.18	
11	Aug. 2	131	1.13	1.32 (1)		14	360	25	1.13	
12	9	189	11	1.22		27	178	Sept. 1	1.47	

(1) Weighted average of all varieties sold in all markets reported.
(2) Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.
(3) Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh.

Sources of Data: Compiled by Agricultural Analysis Unit of the General Crop Section, Agr. Adj. Admin., from the following sources:

Col. 2: [illegible] Calif. Lemon Crop Prices, Season of the 1932 Crop, Calif. State Dept. of Agr. and Calif. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Sheet, 1932, 24 p.-ref.

Col. 4: [illegible] Calif. Lemon Crop Prices - Season 1932, Calif. State Dept. Agr., and Calif. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Sheet, 1933, 24 p.-ref.

Col. 6: [illegible] Lemon Crop Prices and Daily Central Markets, Calif. State Dept. Agr. and Calif. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Sheet, Reports, 1933.

Col. 8: [illegible] Lemon Crop Prices, Season of 1933. Calif. State Dept. Agr., and Calif. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Sheet, 1934, p. [illegible]

Table XXIII

Relation Between Eastern Auction Prices of California Fruit, Price per Crate on the Tree in California, and Estimated Net Returns to Growers for Varying Quantities of Weekly Interstate Shipments under Conditions of Recovery Period and Direct Marketing Charges Equivalent to Those of the 1934 Season

Weekly Interstate Shipments		Eastern Auction Price per Crate under 1933-34 Demand Conditions	Eastern Auction Price per Crate under 1934 Demand Conditions	Direct Marketing Charges per Crate			Price per Crate on Tree in California	Calculated Returns to Growers
Cars	Crates			Selling	Other Than Selling	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
cars	1,000 crates	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	1,000 dollars
50	50	1.68	1.75	.12	.93	1.05	.37	71
100	100	1.53	1.63	.11	.36	1.47	.16	52
150	150	1.43	1.53	.11	.35	1.37	.46	69
200	200	1.35	1.45	.10	.32	1.42	.39	77
250	250	1.29	1.39	.10	.30	1.40	.32	80
300	300	1.27	1.33	.09	.28	1.39	.29	86
350	350	1.19	1.29	.08	.26	1.38	.15	71
400	400	1.12	1.23	.08	.25	1.35	.12	77
450	450	1.09	1.19	.06	.22	1.34	.18	67
500	500	1.05	1.17	.06	.20	1.30	.12	61

Explanation: Columns 1 and 3 are readings based on supplying relationship illustrated graphically in Figure III.

Column 2: Column 1 times 1,000, assuming average loadings of 1,000 crates per car.

Column 4: Based on the assumption that the curve during the 1934 season maintained the same price-elastic slope, and that demand conditions improved to the extent of 10 cents per crate over the 1932-33 average. See narrative pages 15 - 21 and Figure V.

Column 5: 7 per cent of the prices in column 4.

Column 6: Includes: Picking, .08; hauling, .02; packing, .21; loading .05; freight, .16; and refrigeration, .09. Charges from Lodhia Fruit Growers Ass'n. (Exhibit 16), and Tempo Fruit Co. (Exhibit 18); Hearing Transcripts, Docket No. [illegible] Ass'n. [illegible] Adj. Mkting. [illegible], Orange Calif. California Tree Fruit Marketing Agreement; and U. S. Dep. Agr., Agr. Econ. Market News Service, Transportation [illegible].

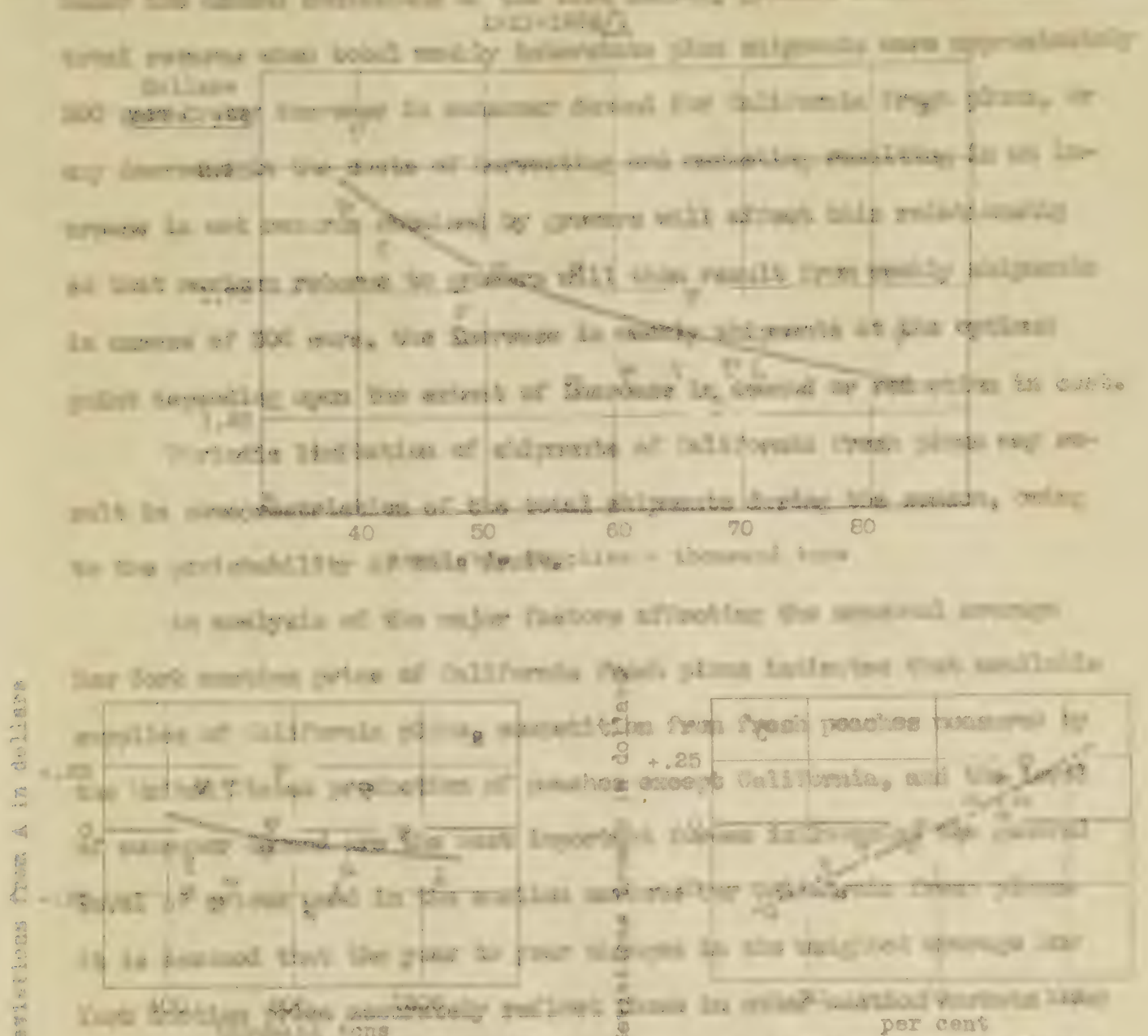
Column 7: Sum of Cols. 5 and 6.

Column 8: Column 4 minus column 7.

Column 9: Column 2 times column 8.

FIGURE VI.

Factors Affecting the Seasonal Average Eastern Auction Price of California Clingstone Peaches under the Demand Conditions of the 1936 Season, Assuming Constant Market Supply (1931-1936)



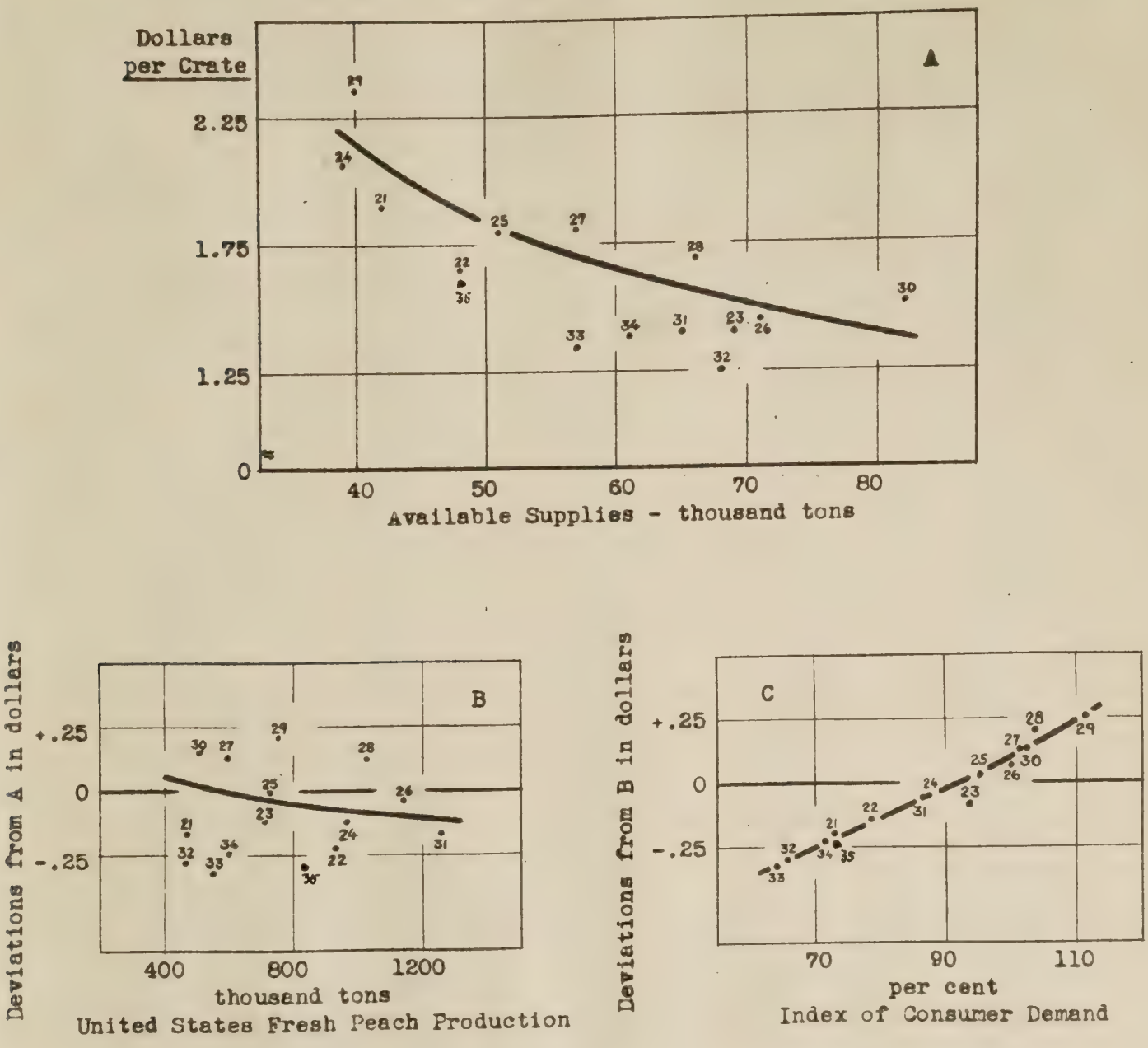
Source of data: Table XIII.

of these factors is given in Figure IV.

Inspection of this analysis reveals that the net effect of changes in annual total available supplies of California fresh plums upon the seasonal

Figure IV.

Factors Affecting the Seasonal Average Eastern Auction Price of California Plums, 1921-1935/1



/1. Relation between New York auction price of California plums, available supplies of California plums, United States fresh peach production except California, and Index of Consumer Demand.

Source of data: Table XXIV.

Table XXIV

Total Available Supplies of California Plums and Prunes, Consumption, Farm Price of California Prunes, Dried Basis, Table Fresh Production Except California, and Index of Consumer Demand: 1921 to 1936

Year	Total available supplies	Farm price per unit/1	Table fresh production except California	Index of consumer demand/2
	1,000 tons	dollars	1,000 tons	per cent
1921	48	1.70	478	75.3
1922	48	1.65	456	75.3
1923	41	1.60	506	68.1
1924	52	2.04	469	87.8
1925	61	1.79	725	94.0
1926	71	1.85	1,136	100.0
1927	57	1.91	976	101.6
1928	56	1.70	1,074	102.1
1929	40	2.30	758	111.4
1930	49	1.67	906	102.4
1931	48	1.60	1,332	96.6
1932	46	1.35	472	85.4
1933	57	1.34	543	94.0
1934	49	1.34	971	91.4
1935	45	1.30	835	

1/ Weighted average of Beauty, Climax, Santa Rosa, Dragons, Grand, Kelsey, Tragedy, Wickson, Wickson, and Wickson, Elder, and Resident varieties, using sales for weights.

2/ Index of value consumer income, May-September year. Calendar years 1921-1929 = 100.

Sources of data: Table 1 and 21 California Outlook Charts and Tables, Univ. of California Agricultural Extension Service.

(1) U. S. Department Agriculture, "Supply, Demand and Prices of California Prunes", Univ. of California, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 547(16).

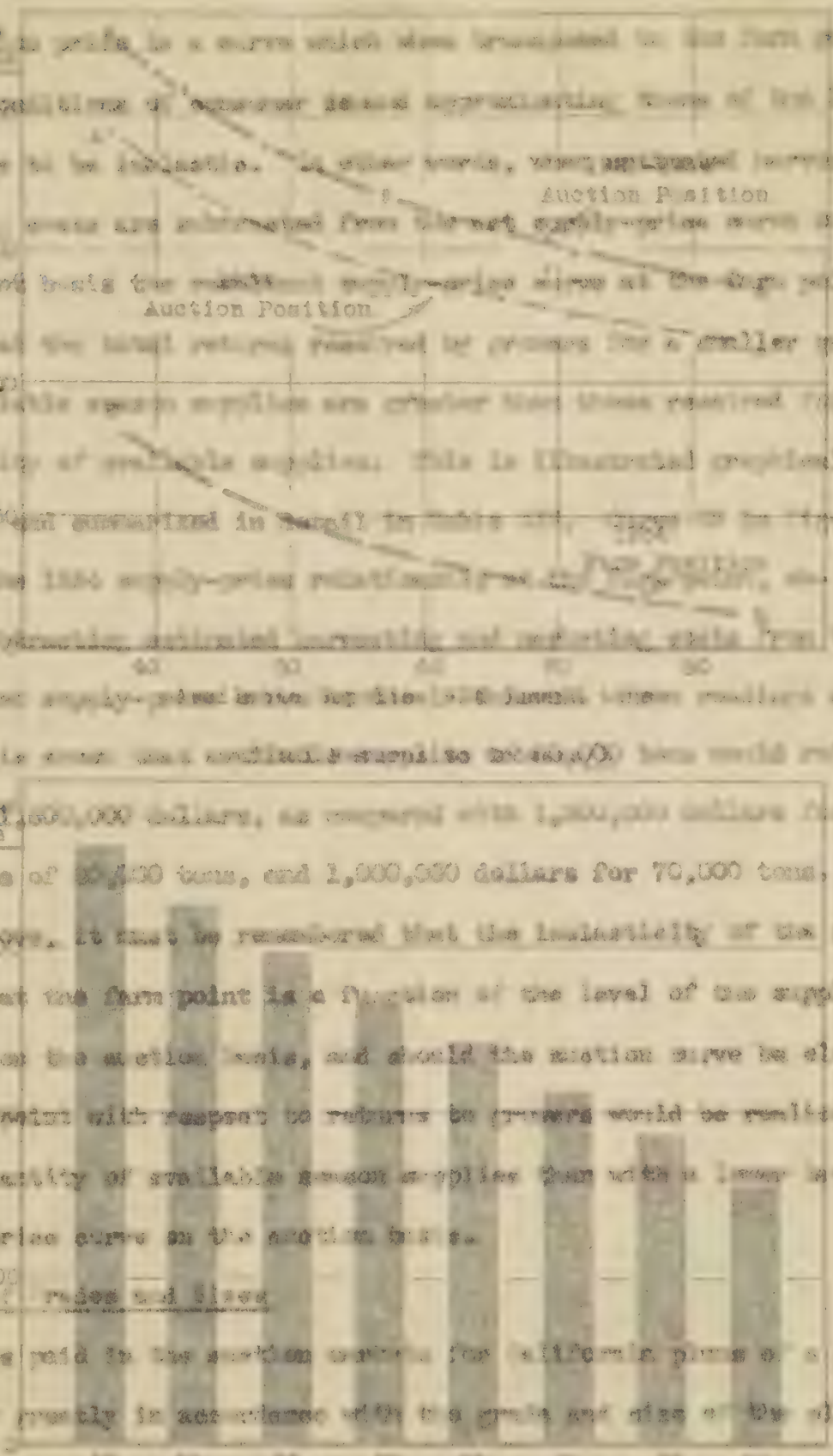
1932-1935; California Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Annual Issue. Reports.

1934-1936; U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Cr. Rep., United States General Crop Report, Dec. 1, 1936.

(2) U. S. Dept. Agr., Agr. Adj. Adm., Agricultural-Industrial Relations Section.

Figure V

Relation between Available Supplies of California Prunes, Season Average Farm-Gate Auction Price, and Total Returns to Growers/1



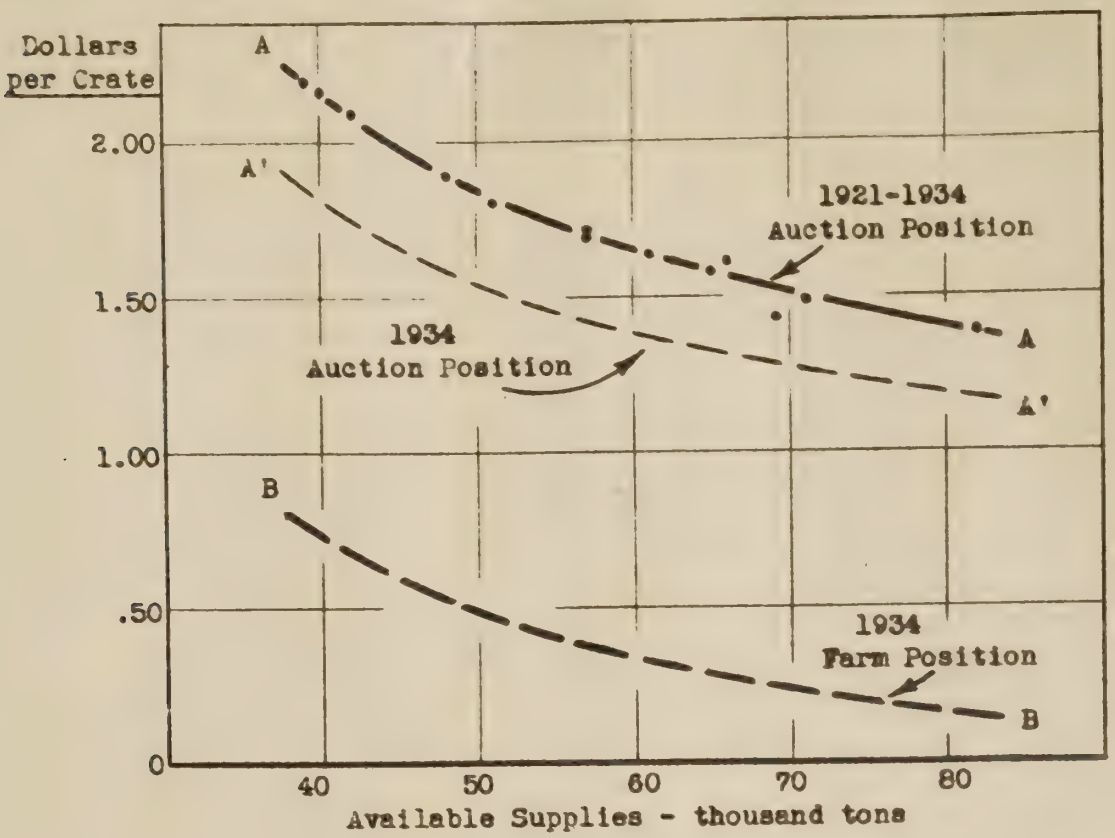
1/ Data for various sizes of California prunes, season average farm-gate prices existing during the 1934 season.

Explanation: See narrative, page

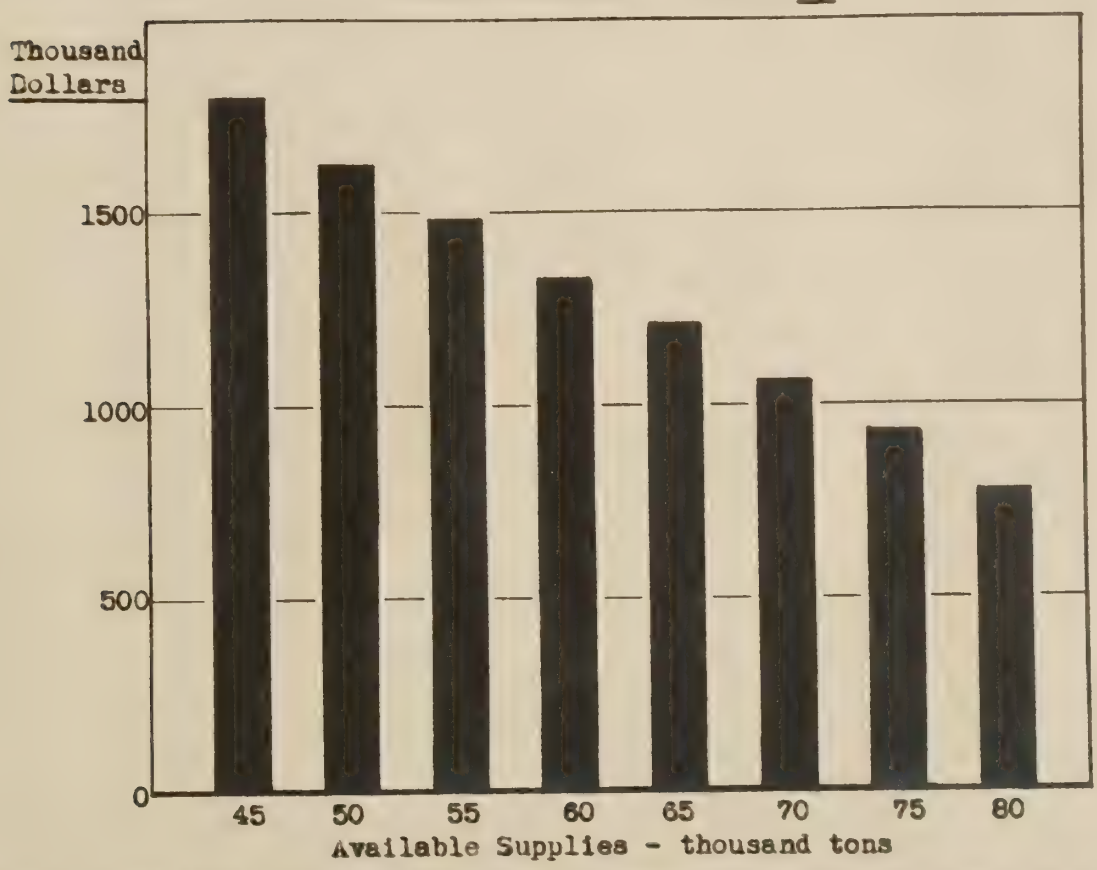
Source of data: Table XXV.

Figure V

Relation between Available Supplies of California Plums, Season Average Eastern Auction Price, and Total Returns to Growers/1



Total Returns to Growers/1



/1. Under conditions of competition and consumer demand equivalent to those existing during the 1934 season.

Explanation: See narrative, page

Source of data: Table XXV.

Table XIV

Relation between the Farm Equation Prices of California Lemons, Price per Crate on the Tree in California, and Estimated Total Returns to Growers for Varying Quantities of Available Season Supplies Assuming 1934 Conditions of Production and Consumer Demand and Marketing Charges Equals 1.5 Times Those of the 1934 Season

Available Supplies	Commercial Supplies [1]	U.S. Equation Price per Crate under 1921-34 Demand Conditions	Equation Price per Crate under 1934 Demand Conditions	Estimated Direct Marketing Charges per Crate: Selling	Other Esm. Selling	Total	Price per Crate on Tree in California	Calculated Total Returns to Growers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1,000 tons	1,000 crates	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	1,000 Dollars
40	2,764	2.15	1.83	.13	.96	1.09	.73	2,021
45	3,116	1.94	1.66	.12	.96	1.08	.58	1,807
50	3,468	1.83	1.54	.11	.96	1.07	.47	1,627
55	3,808	1.73	1.46	.10	.96	1.06	.40	1,528
60	4,156	1.64	1.38	.10	.96	1.06	.33	1,372
65	4,500	1.63	1.32	.09	.96	1.05	.27	1,215
70	4,848	1.55	1.27	.09	.96	1.05	.22	1,066
75	5,192	1.49	1.22	.09	.96	1.05	.18	935
80	5,537	1.43	1.19	.08	.96	1.04	.14	775

[1] Based on estimated 10 per cent harvest prior shrinkage 55 lbs. net weight.

Explanation: Columns 3 and 4 show possible input on supply-price relationship illustrated graphically in Figure 1.
Column 5: Column 1 x .3 x .12. See [1] above.
Column 6: Column 2 adjusted to 1934 demand conditions. (assuming constant elasticity)
Column 8: Represents 7 per cent of the prices in column 6.
Column 9: Includes: Selling, city handling, city packing, .21; handling, .12, freight to New York, .35; and refrigeration to New York, .29. Charges from Yearly Fruit Growers Association (Ventura) and Orange Fruit Company (Redlands); Monthly Transport. Bulletin No. 5, p. 220-4, U.S. Agricultural Adjustment Administration; C. C. Fray, Manager, California Redlands Orange Fruit Marketing Agreement and C. E. Doyle, Sub., Pub. Agr. Econ. Market News Service. Transportation Situation.
Column 7: Sum of cols. 5 and 6.
Column 8: Column 4 minus column 7.
Column 9: Column 2 times column 8.

TABLE [illegible]

Average [illegible] [illegible] of Lemoncito Fruit Growers' Association Plants, by Variety and Size, 1[illegible]

Variety	Size				
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Valencia and Orange

[illegible]	1.04	1.[illegible]	1.27	[illegible]	.[illegible]
[illegible]	1.16	1.[illegible]	1.13	1.17	—
[illegible]	1.10	1.14	1.[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.18	1.12	—	—
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.47	[illegible]	1.19
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.63	1.[illegible]	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.16	1.58	1.20	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.71	[illegible]	1.11
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.53	1.50	[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.58	[illegible]	1.12
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.63	1.[illegible]	—	—
[illegible]	1.16	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.64	1.[illegible]	—
[illegible]	1.46	1.[illegible]	1.50	[illegible]	1.[illegible]
[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	—	—
[illegible]	1.51	1.50	1.[illegible]		—

Source of data: Compiled by the Lemoncito Fruit Growers' Association, Lemoncito, California.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Variety	Size					
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dollars per crate					
[illegible]	—	1.76	1.69	1.45	1.22	.81
[illegible]	1.34	1.24	1.40	1.37	1.17	—
[illegible]	1.46	1.38	1.27	1.18	1.24	.79
[illegible]	—	1.04	.94	.70	—	—
[illegible]	—	—	1.40	1.18	1.22	.73
[illegible]	—	1.31	1.32	1.22	1.14	1.11
[illegible]	2.08	1.79	1.83	1.24	1.73	—
[illegible]	1.63	1.42	1.29	1.27	1.10	—
[illegible]	—	1.48	1.42	1.25	1.32	1.29
[illegible]	1.94	1.77	1.52	1.42	1.26	—
[illegible]	1.48	1.29	1.08	1.04	—	—
[illegible]	1.75	1.60	1.52	1.53	1.31	.77
[illegible]	—	1.12	1.32	1.02	1.16	1.04
Sharkey	1.97	1.86	1.66	1.42	1.25	—
[illegible]	1.73	1.43	1.34	1.27	—	—

Source of data: Compiled by the Lovelis Fruit Growers' Association, Lovelis, California.

[illegible]

[illegible]

There is no reason to expect such the size and grade of shipments, because many inexperienced growers lose than their cash outlays for varieties, [illegible], marketing, transportation, and selling charges for the more profitable varieties that are selected. The [illegible] for [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

plums. These prices may be considered representative of California plum prices at the region in which both the Sacramento and Lucas Fruit Growers' Associations are situated while almost half of the fresh plums shipped out of the state. There is a wide spread between prices received for 3 x 3 or 4 x 4, and 2 x 2, or 3 x 2 sizes of each variety or plum reported. There is also considerable range between prices paid for various varieties of a given size, which may be ascribed to the influence of grade, time of shipment on the market, or consumer preferences for varying varieties of plums.

The significance of these spreads is emphasized when comparison is made between prices by size and marketing and marketing costs, indicating that pack of the smaller sizes of plum varieties did not return enough to cover direct marketing costs to the grower. This fact becomes more conclusive when it is pointed out that the above prices are annual average prices, and day-to-day fluctuations would obviously fluctuate above and below these prices. Some indication of the effect of grade upon price paid for various varieties of California plums is given in Table XXIII. Average prices paid on given days for different grades of given varieties of California plums from the same producing section are shown. Differences of from $0.11 to $0.30 per crate in price attributable to differences in grade are shown.

Where no regulation is placed upon the size and grade of shipments, growers very frequently receive less than their cash outlays for harvesting, hauling, packing, transportation, and selling charges for the poor quality fruits that are marketed. The practices for regulation, therefore, make possible the elimination of fruits which do not return to growers

[illegible]

In considering the price and grade of a specific commodity consideration should be taken of the fact that [illegible] **Table XXVIII** [illegible] way in the different [illegible] and that price [illegible] a given year may will indicate [illegible]

New York Auction Prices of Specified Varieties of [illegible] California-Lima, by Grades, 1934 Season[1]

Date	Variety	Grade: Fancy	Grade: Choice	Col. 3 minus Col. 4
	1	2	3	4
		Dollars per Crate		
7/[illegible]/34	Clark	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.11
8/ 1/34	[illegible]	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]
7/[illegible]/34	Kelsey	1.[illegible]	1.07	.19
8/ 6/34	Kelsey	1.62	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]
7/[illegible]/34	President	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.17
7/[illegible]/34	President	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]
7/31/34	President	1.57	1.36	.21
7/ 2/34	Wixom	1.[illegible]	1.[illegible]	.[illegible]
7/ 5/34	Wixom	1.[illegible]	1.45	.12

1/ These prices are representative of fruit from the same producing section.

Source of data: Compiled by Mr. [illegible] Bennett of the California Fruit Exchange.

over the direct costs of marketing.

In regulating the size and grade of shipments cognizance should be taken of the fact that climatic and soil conditions vary in the different fruit-producing regions and that plums of a given variety will 'size' differently in the various regions, as is indicated in Table [illegible], showing shipments of California plums, by districts, by sizes, during the [illegible] season.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	---	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	---	[illegible]

---

[1] [illegible]

Source of data: [illegible]

Table XXII

Shipments of All Varieties of California Pears,

by Districts, by Sizes, 1934 Season.

District	Size △					
	4 x 4	4 x 5	5 x 5	5 x 6	5 x 7	Large
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per Cent					
Ferndale	11	42	42	—	—	5
Flinder	14	45	28	3	—	15
Yuba-Sutter	6	29	37	20	4	3
Marysville	12	30	25	12	—	19
Marysville	12	35	20	25	—	18
Butte River	18	30	16	8	—	28
Sac. River	19	44	19	4	—	3
Fresno	12	40	27	8	—	12
Lodi	14	31	37	13	—	5
San Jose	22	41	19	—	—	18
El Dorado	20	43	17	—	—	20
State Aver.	14	32	23	5	—	11

△ 4 x 4 includes 4 x 4 and larger sizes. 6 x 6 includes 6 x 6 and smaller sizes.

Source of data: Gray, E. M., Survey of Calif. Interstate Pear Shipments, 1934. Calif. Fruit and Nut Tree Yield Estimates Crop Reports, March, 1935.

Table [illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] Institutes of Technology,

By Districts, by Sexes, 1954 Census.

Districts	Size Δ											
	[illegible]											
	[illegible]											
	[illegible]											

Summary

1. Prices received by California producers of apricots, in terms of purchasing power, averaged approximately 76 per cent of parity during 1930-1933, rose sharply to 122 per cent of parity during the short crop season of 1934 and remained slightly above parity according to present estimates, during 1935.

Data of prices received by California apricot growers are not available prior to 1919. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed on the basis of prices received by growers during the period 1919-1928, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

2. Apricot production is concentrated almost entirely in California; in 1930, 90 per cent of the apricot trees in the United States were located in this one state. Commercial production outside of California is not reported by the United States Department of Agriculture. Relatively small but increasing commercial production occurs in Washington and Utah.

3. The trend of bearing acreage of California apricots was upward from 1921 to 1928, and has been gradually decreasing since that date. Acreage reported in bearing in 1935 amounted to approximately 82,000 acres, with an additional 2,500 acres non-bearing, as compared with 82,700 bearing acres and 12,270 non-bearing acres in 1928.

4. California apricot production has been maintained at a relatively high level during recent years averaging 229,000 tons during 1931-1935 as against an average of 152,400 tons during 1921-1925.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Tribes resident in California produced no [illegible], in terms of functioning pottery, comparable approximately to our goal of quality during 1970-1980. Your attempt to [illegible] in 1971 was much of earlier having the [illegible] some [illegible] of that was produced [illegible] during [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] during 1970.

This of pottery produced by California aboriginal potters was not well-[illegible] prior to 1970. Throughout [illegible] period in [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] during the years of 1970-1980, by [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

2. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

5. The major portion of the apricot crop is dried. During 1932-1933 approximately 70 per cent of total California production was dried, 18 per cent canned, 10 per cent utilized fresh and 2 per cent unharvested.

6. California fresh apricots are normally shipped during eight to ten weeks during May to July. No significant competition from other apricot shipments occurs. A relatively small volume of fresh apricots is shipped from Washington, the movement usually occurring after the California shipping season is over.

7. Most of the consumption of California apricots in fresh form occurs within the state. During 1929-1933 only 36 per cent of the apricots utilized fresh were shipped to out-of-state markets.

8. Preliminary analysis indicates that under present demand conditions, total returns to growers can be improved by control of shipments of fresh apricots.

9. Available data of eastern auction prices for specified 'sizes' of California fresh apricots, and of the direct costs of harvesting and marketing indicate that regulation of the grades and sizes of apricots for fresh shipment will tend to increase returns to California growers and to reduce losses on such grades and sizes as fail to return enough to cover harvesting and marketing costs. Further indication of this is found in the action taken by the industry with respect to grades and sizes of fruit for fresh shipment.

5. The major portion of the problem study is details. During 1964-1966 approximately 70 man-years of budget (professional personnel) were devoted, 35 man-years were expended, 35 man-years remained (work yet to be done) when completed.

6. Additional study approaches are basically adequate during which we are moving toward the study. An algorithm approximation (see other sections) has determined measures. A preliminary model makes use of these techniques in additional data analyses. The research usually concerning what the California economist manual is worth.

7. Most of the investigation of facilities activities is based that industry without the studies. Further information only if the most of the available additional. These were directed to [illegible]-[illegible] manuals.

8. Statistically analysis indicates that value research [illegible] studies, [illegible] relative to [illegible] can be [illegible] to analysis of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

9. Availability data of [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], and of the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Purchasing Power Parity

Prices received by producers of California apricots during the past six years, 1930 to 1936, have been low relative to those received prior to 1930. Seasonal average prices ranged from $17.70 per ton in 1932, to $53.48 per ton in the short crop year of 1934, as compared with an average of $56.30 during 1920-1929.

In terms of purchasing power, prices received by California producers averaged only 76 per cent of parity during 1930-1934. The sharp increase in prices in 1934 resulted in the purchasing power of farm prices rising to 122 per cent of parity. According to present estimates farm prices averaged $45.25 per ton during the 1935 season, which represents 102 per cent of parity.

Data of prices received by California apricot growers are not available prior to 1919. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed on the basis of prices received by growers during the period 1919-1923, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Season average farm prices, in actual amount and in terms of purchasing power, are shown in Table XXX.

California's Place in the Apricot Industry

According to the 1930 Census, 90 per cent of the apricot trees in the United States were found in California. A comparison of census data indicates that Washington and Utah are increasing in importance as apricot producing states, and that production for commercial use is found mainly in California, and to a much lesser extent in Washington, Oregon, and Utah. In the other states, the small acreage together with the small number of bearing trees per farm indicates that the crop is grown almost entirely

Industrial Power Policy

Policies proposed by spokesmen of California investor-owned utilities during the mid-1970s, 1980s and 1990s, have been in relation to those presented during the 1960s. Those advocated policies through the 1970s (1973-74) were that in 1980, or 1981-82 you-can-bet in the worst long-shot of 1980, we shouldn't-dare be brought up on blackout. Another 1980s-1990s.

In lieu of conservation policies, policies proposed by utilities involve [illegible] non-economical only at low-end of peak-time demand 1970-2000. The issue is-[illegible] to policies in total production in the production process of [illegible] [illegible] the 1980 year-end of industry. Depending in economic [illegible] policies [illegible] (1970-80 year) [illegible] are [illegible], [illegible] 1980 year-end of industry.

Data of policies presented by utilities involved [illegible] and [illegible] 1980 period 1970. Industrial power policy is [illegible] presented in the [illegible] of [illegible] presented by [illegible] 1970-2000, [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible].

Demand average [illegible] policies, [illegible] [illegible] demand power, are [illegible] in [illegible].

Multinational Firms in the Western Industry

According to the 1980 [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the United States were [illegible] in California. A [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table XXX

Purchasing Power Parity of California Apricots

(In terms of dollars per ton)

Crop Year	Average Farm Price	Index of Prices paid by farmers/1	Parity Price /2	Actual Price above (+) or below (-) parity	Actual Price as a percentage of parity
	1	2	3	4	5
	dollars	per cent	dollars	dollars	per cent
1920-1929 Average	56.80	100	56.30	0	100
1930	39.00	92	51.90	- 12.90	75
1931	29.00	79	44.43	- 15.43	65
1932	17.70	68	38.28	- 20.58	46
1933	23.70	69	38.85	- 15.15	61
1934	58.45	78	48.61	+ 9.84	122
1935/3	45.25	79	44.48	+ .77	102

/1. Calendar years. Index adjusted to 1920-1929 base by dividing by 0.9968.

/2. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1919. The 1919 season is excluded from the base period as it falls outside the limits of the post-war period as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The ten years 1920-1929 inclusive, therefore, constitute the base period for the computation of parity.

/3. Preliminary.

Sources of data: Col. 1: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Col. 2: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Statistical and Historical Research, "Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities (Aug. 1919 - July 1920 = 100)."

Cols. 3-5: Calculated from columns 1 and 2.

[illegible]

Transducing Power Quality of [illegible]

(In honor of [illegible])

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

for home or local market consumption. The number of bearing and non-bearing trees, and average number of bearing trees per farm in the most important apricot producing states in 1929 and 1930 are given in Table XXXI.

Acreage

The trend of bearing acreage of California apricots was upward from 1921 to 1934, and has been gradually decreasing since that date. The bearing acreage in 1921 was 56,407 acres, which steadily increased to 92,703 acres in 1934. Of the 1934 acreage, 77,705 acres, or 96 per cent were in bearing, and 3,106 not yet in bearing. The 1935 Agricultural Outlook for California states [1]: "The small non-bearing acreage is not sufficient to offset the normal removal of trees due to old age. However, the decrease of several thousand bearing acres to be expected during the next four years will probably not reduce production correspondingly because of the increase in yields on the young acreage which has come into bearing. Four years from now, however, all of the present bearing acreage will be in full bearing and the older acreage will be declining in productivity. Thus, at that time a downward trend in production will be started unless plantings in the meantime are larger than the average of the past few years". Available data on bearing and non-bearing acreage of California apricots since 1921 are given in Table XXXII.

Production and Utilization

The total production of apricots in California has shown an upward trend since 1921. The year of the greatest volume of production was 1931, when 277,000 tons were produced, and there is an indication of the levelling

[1]. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Ext. Service, Circ. 90, Dec. 1934, page 6.

the town or local social organization. The number of teaching and nursing sisters, and consequently number of teaching hours per week in the various hospitals, remained fairly stable in 1960 and 1970 as shown in Table XXIII.

Summary

The trend of teaching hospitals of Saltimbria showed no general increase in 1970 in size, and one that probably decreased slightly since then. The teaching hospitals accounted in 1970 for 28,417 nursing, social physicians, and 41,000 nurses in 1970. In the 1960-decade, 8,142 nurses, or 24 per cent more in Saltimbria, and 6,000 more in Lowdale. The total institutional bed-load for Saltimbria increased[1]. The small proportionate increase in the teaching hospitals reflected the general tendency of these to fill up. Therefore, the discussion of improved accommodation needed to be supported further the major first phase which probably was spurious revolutionary experimentation in the hospital in yielding to the general concern which the first phase indicated. Most people felt, however, that if the problem of teaching hospitals in the high technical and fine clinic-research work to constitute a problem. Thus, it was felt that a decrease need to be considered with to physical volume physicians in the medicine was larger than the increase of the same time period. Qualitative data on hospitals and nursing services of Saltimbria relative closer look was given in Table XXIII.

Implications and Conclusions

The broad implications of medicine in Saltimbria for the future in general could stand forth. The place of the medicine medium of hospitals, and 1970, when 27,000 beds were available, and there is an indication of the hospital

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[1] Data, of public high-tech. Saltimbria, Alberta, 1971 and 1974, page 6.

Table XXXI

Number of Bearing and Non-Bearing Apricot Trees, by States, 1920 and 1930.

State	Number of Trees			Percentage Total in Per Cent of U. S. Total	Average Number of Bearing Trees per Farm Reporting
	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total		
	1	2	3	4	5
1920					
California	3,686,217	1,245,706	4,931,923	96.2	236.2
Washington	47,600	13,000	60,600	1.2	56.5
Arizona	39,464	4,072	43,536	.8	42.0
Oklahoma	20,945	7,745	28,690	.6	12.9
Utah	21,830	435	22,265	.4	43.0
Texas	7,348	4,024	11,372	.2	5.0
Kansas	7,987	1,437	9,304	.2	12.6
Others	12,811	9,793	22,604	.4	7.9
Total U. S.	3,846,080	1,284,202	5,130,282	100.0	
1930					
California	5,528,456	902,992	6,436,448	89.8	271.5
Washington	226,470	157,834	384,304	5.0	63.2
Utah	47,247	53,188	1 2,036	1.4	29.9
Kansas	33,506	13,470	62,375	.7	5.3
Oklahoma	33,707	8,214	41,921	.6	4.7
Oregon	27,649	13,876	41,525	.6	13.9
Idaho	23,758	10,514	34,272	.5	11.3
Texas	17,890	14,205	32,095	.4	2.9
Colorado	18,015	10,074	28,089	.4	12.3
Arizona	16,339	5,373	21,712	.3	16.3
Others	28,355	14,584	42,940	.6	3.1
Total U. S.	6,000,631	1,107,194	7,247,825	100.0	

Source of data: 1920; Bellman, H. R. Apricots, Univ. of California Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 423. May, 1927. page 6.
1930; U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bureau Census. Fifteenth Census of the U. S., Chapter XII, Vol. IV.

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]-[illegible] [illegible] by [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible].

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table XXXII

Bearing and Non-Bearing Acreage of California Apricots, 1921-1935.

Year	Acreage			Bearing in per cent of Total
	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Total	
	1	2	3	4
	acres	acres	acres	per cent
1921	50,407	—	—	—
1922	60,754	—	—	—
1923	62,287	—	—	—
1924	64,139	—	—	—
1925	66,558	—	—	—
1926	72,107	—	—	—
1927	73,280	16,970	90,250	82.4
1928	82,703	12,270	94,973	87.1
1929	82,136	10,321	92,457	88.8
1930	81,448	9,492	90,940	89.6
1931	80,543	8,563	89,106	90.4
1932	81,534	6,691	88,225	92.4
1933	79,536	5,000	84,536	94.1
1934	78,795	3,109	81,904	96.2
1935/1	80,045	2,500	82,545	97.0

/1. Preliminary.

Sources of data: Col. 1: California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of California, Agr. Ext. Service.
Col. 2: 1927-1932, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. 117:2-4.
1933, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Report to R. E. Hallman, Oct. 10, 1933.
1934, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service, "Estimates of California Fruit and Nut Crop Acreages for the Years 1927 to 1934", Oct. 21, 1935.
1935, California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of California, Agr. Ext. Service.

out of the trend since that date. Production in 1934 was the smallest since 1921, due to irregular flowering, brown and green rot, and also to a serious hail storm. Production will probably trend downward in the near future, due to the fact that the trend of bearing acreage has been slightly downward since 1926. Average production during the past five years was 223,000 tons, which is 80 per cent greater than that of the period 1921-25. Data on the production and utilization of California apricots since 1921 are given in Table XXXIII.

The fresh outlet for apricots is the least important form of utilization, approximately 10 per cent of the total production being consumed in that form. Of the average production during the period 1921-1934, approximately 70 per cent was dried, 12 per cent canned, 10 per cent utilized fresh, and 8 per cent unharvested. The amount canned has shown no appreciable increase or decrease since 1921, but has decreased relatively with respect to the other outlets. The large increases in the volume of production in 1931, 1932, and 1933 were almost entirely absorbed by the dried outlet. Of the 1921-25 average production, 66 per cent was dried, 25 per cent canned, and 9 per cent utilized fresh.

According to the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service[1], 36 per cent of the apricots utilized fresh in California during the period 1923-1933 were shipped for out-of-state commercial consumption. More than 60 per cent of that part of the crop sold for fresh consumption in recent years has been consumed within the state.[2]

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1. Mimeogr. reports of June 8, 1934 and June 10, 1935.
2. S. H. Shear, "The California Apricot Industry", Univ. of Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. March 1935.

ment of this should assume dual form. Perhaps it is just that the military [illegible] 1941, but the Soviet Government, [illegible] and also in a position [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Table XXXIII

Production and Utilization of California Apricots, 1921-1935.

Year	Production			Utilization		
	Total	Unharvested	Harvested	Dried	Canned	Fresh
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			Fresh Tons			
1921	100,000	—	100,000	66,000	20,900	13,100
1922	160,000	—	160,000	90,300	64,900	8,800
1923	210,000	—	210,000	166,000	28,800	12,000
1924	142,000	—	142,000	88,000	37,300	16,700
1925	150,000	—	150,000	99,000	39,900	11,100
1926	175,000	—	175,000	153,400	61,000	11,000
1927	208,000	—	208,000	137,000	57,000	14,000
1928	175,000	—	175,000	121,700	38,100	15,200
1929	215,000	—	215,000	121,900	73,100	20,400
1930	200,300	8,300	191,700	131,000	35,900	25,200
1931	277,000	4,000	273,000	207,000	38,800	25,800
1932	270,000	13,000	257,000	194,000	32,900	30,200
1933	268,000	—	268,000	206,000	43,900	18,100
1934	132,000	—	132,000	92,400	32,000	13,700
1935	191,000	—	191,000			

Sources of data: Cols. 1-3; California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of California, Agr. Ext. Service.
Cols. 4-6; 1921-1926, H. R. Wellman, Apricots, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. No. 423:30.
1927-1934, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeo. Reports, June 10, 1932, June 9, 1934 and June 11, 1935. (Col. 6; 1921-1926 obtained by calculation).

[illegible]

Receipts and Expenditures of Institutions (Revenue), [illegible]

Year	Receipts				Expenditures			
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
					[illegible]			
[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Table XXIV

Shipments

Interstate shipments of fresh apricots from California indicate a trend with approximately the same rate of increase as that of the amounts of the crop utilized fresh. Approximately one-third of the crop utilized fresh is shipped out of the state.

The shipping season for fresh apricots normally extends from eight to ten weeks, beginning about the middle of May and ending the middle or latter part of July. Weekly interstate shipments of California fresh apricots during the 1951, 1952, and 1953 seasons are given in Table XXIV. Data on earlier shipments of fresh apricots from other producing regions are not available. Although all of Washington's apricots are marketed fresh, they do not compete seriously with those shipped fresh from California, as the shipping season in California is usually over before the beginning of the shipping season in Washington. In addition, most of the Washington apricots are marketed in the Northwestern states, while most of California's apricots are marketed in the Eastern states. Although 90 cars of Washington apricots were marketed in New York during the 1954 season, probably due to the extremely short supplies from California, no more than 12 cars from Washington have ever been unloaded in any previous year.

Distribution

The distribution of the fresh apricot shipments is limited by the extreme perishability of the product. During 1952 and 1953 approximately 65 per cent of the interstate shipments were marketed in the six states of New York, Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. New York and Illinois together took over half of the total shipments. Into

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Table XXXIV

Interstate Shipments of Fresh Apricots from California, by Weeks, During the 1931, 1932, and 1933 Seasons.

1931		1932		1933	
Week Ending	Cars	Week Ending	Cars	Week Ending	Cars
1	2	3	4	5	6
May 16	2	May 14	—	May 13	—
23	63	21	6	20	—
30	286	28	29	27	—
June 6	234	June 4	117	June 3	2
13	168	11	207	10	44
20	137	18	147	17	108
27	106	25	123	24	80
July 4	22	July 2	162	July 1	76
11	2	9	112	8	105
18	1	16	81	15	134
25	—	23	17	22	53
Aug. 1	—	30	1	29	9
Total	1,030/1		990/1		631

/1. The 1931 total includes 32 cars and the 1932 total includes 8 cars which originated north of Roseville and are not included in the weekly totals.

Source of data: 1933; Cox, W. F., Fitzgerald, T. J., and Dwyer, E. W. Interstate Shipments of California Deciduous Tree Fruits, Season of 1933. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Federal-State Market News Service. Mimeogr. May, 1934. pages 1, 2, and 4.
1932; Cox, W. F., California Deciduous Tree Fruits, Survey of the 1932 Season. U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Federal-State Market News Service. Mimeogr. April, 1933. pages 21, 22 and 24.
1931; Cox, W. F., Op. Cit., pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 20.

[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible],

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

giving the average destinations of California interstate shipments of apricots during the 1932 and 1933 seasons are given in Table XXIV.

Relation between Returns to Growers and Volume Shipped Fresh

A preliminary analysis indicates that, under 1934 demand conditions, growers receive maximum returns for interstate shipments approximating 80 to 100 cars per week. For example, growers receive weekly returns of approximately $90,000 for shipments of 40 cars per week, $46,000 for weekly shipments of 80 cars per week, and $34,000 for shipments of 140 cars per week.

It is necessary to bear in mind that an increase in the level of consumer demand for California fresh apricots will tend to change the point of maximum returns towards a higher volume of weekly shipments.

The relationship between changes in the volume of weekly interstate shipments of fresh apricots from California and subsequent changes in the level of eastern auction prices of California apricots was established for each of the four seasons, 1931 to 1934 from the data presented in Table XLVI. The relationship between the volume of weekly interstate apricot shipments from California and weekly returns to growers during the 1934 season is presented in tabular form in Table XLVII.

Examination of the data at hand reveals that prices received for California fresh apricots during the last two or three weeks of each season were much lower than would be expected with the volume of available supplies. This is apparently due to either a decreased consumer demand for California fresh apricots or shipments of poor quality towards the end of the season, or a combination of both. In addition, the weighted average prices given for each week in Table XXXVI represent averages of an extremely

[illegible] the average distribution of California Interstate expenditures of business during the 1960 and 1970 calendar years is given in Table XXIV.

Table XXIV Business Expenditures in Thousands and Dollars Spent/Week (1960)

Preliminary analysis indicates that, under 1960 General Assistance, persons receive various amounts for Interstate expenditures approximately 50 to 100 times per week. The average, weighted monthly amounts of expenditures are $[illegible] for a difference of 50 more per month, $[illegible] for weekly expenditures of 50 more per week and $[illegible] for expenditures of 100 more per week.

It is necessary to ask: In what ways do interests in low level of assistance differ from California Grant recipients with level in excess the point of maximum difference between a higher volume of weekly expenditures.

The relationship between expenditures in the values of weekly Interstate expenditures of these recipients from California and subsequent changes in the level of monthly assistance indicates a higher volume of weekly expenditures [illegible] of the grant. However, [illegible] to find that this generalized in Table [illegible]. The relationship between the volume of weekly Interstate expenditures [illegible] and weekly receipts to questions during the 1960 [illegible] to determine them in Table XXIVA.

Examination of the data on least amounts that persons received for [illegible] shows expenditures between the least that be higher amounts of cash grant [illegible] Lower flow should be expected with the volume of available supplies. This is approximately the to expect a decreased consumer demand for Interstate items as a consequence of higher quality commodity. The cost of the commodity is a consideration of health. In addition, the relational amount [illegible] for each week in Table XXIVA expenditure amounts of an individual

Table XXIV

Destinations of California Apricots/1, Average of the 1932 and 1933 Seasons.

State of Destination	Number of Cars	Per Cent of Total
	1	2
	cars	per cent
New York	252.5	32.42
Illinois	139.0	17.90
Nebraska	97.5	12.51
Missouri	61.5	7.92
Iowa	37.5	4.76
Pennsylvania	49.0	6.31
Colorado	15.5	1.99
Minnesota	11.0	1.42
Oregon	10.5	1.35
Wisconsin	10.5	1.35
Texas	10.0	1.29
Canada	9.5	1.22
Ohio	9.5	1.22
Michigan	8.0	1.03
Kansas	5.5	.71
Massachusetts	5.5	.71
Utah	4.5	.58
New Mexico	3.0	.39
Louisiana	2.5	.32
Nevada	2.5	.32
Arizona	1.5	.25
Indiana	1.5	.20
Maryland	1.5	.20
Washington	1.5	.20
Oklahoma	1.0	.13
District of Columbia	.5	.06
Idaho	.5	.06
Rhode Island	.5	.06
Total	779.5/2	100.00

/1. This table gives the approximate destinations. The information is compiled from reports of passings furnished by carriers and is corrected for diversions between California gateways and Ogden, Salt Lake, Yuma, and El Paso.

/2. The 1932 total does not include 6 cars of apricots originating north of Roseville.

Source of Data: Cox, W. F., Fitzgerald, T. J., and Dwyer, L. M., Interstate Shipments of California Deciduous Tree Fruits, U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Dept. Agr., Market Information Service Cooperating, Mimeogr. Report, May, 1934, page 31.

Table LIII

Distribution of [illegible] according to the [illegible] and [illegible] Districts.

Name of Institution	Number of [illegible]	Per Cent of Total
	Kuru	
Sam Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cameron	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salmonia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stephenville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plainview	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tyler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Medical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Massachusetts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arizona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oklahoma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Eastern Sierra: Tribes [illegible] of California [illegible] Western Nevada and [illegible]

California Interstate Highway Minimum Per Cent Tablet, [illegible]

Week of Count Beginning Tuesday	Calif. Interstate Highway Traffic Index	Nev. Interstate Highway Traffic Index	Week of Count Beginning Tuesday	Calif. Interstate Highway Traffic Index	Nev. Interstate Highway Traffic Index
1951 Series			1952 Series		
1	Cars	Cars	1	Cars	Cars
2		Index per 1,000	2		Index per 1,000
1	May 19	11	May 24	1.42	May 20	13	June 3	2.02
2	28	123	June 9	1.43	27	93	10	2.21
3	June 2	301	12	1.22	June 7	171	17	1.37
4	9	150	22	1.25	14	152	24	1.29
5	16	198	26	1.32	21	120	July 1	1.11
6	23	139	July 3	1.24	28	175	8	1.22
7	30	68	10	1.61	July 5	185	15	1.28
8	July 7	8	17	1.52	12	92	22	.85
9					19	24	29	.71
	1953 Series				1954 Series			
1	Cars	Cars	1	Cars	Cars	1	Cars	Cars
2		Index per 1,000	2		Index per 1,000	2		Index per 1,000
1	June 9	14	June 15	2.17	[illegible]	6	[illegible] 25	2.27
2	16	74	22	1.94	11	101	June 1	1.22
3	23	107	29	1.63	18	73	8	1.41
4	27	61	July 7	1.11	[illegible] 25	38	15	1.14
5	July 4	37	14	1.02	1.7	4	22	1.[illegible]
6	11	112	21	1.27	1.7	42	29	1.[illegible]
7	18	54	28	.[illegible]	24	5	July 6	1.37
8	25	26	Aug. 4	.[illegible]				

/1. [illegible] and for 1954 season.

Sources of Data: Table I, 1951 and 1953 - [illegible] Traffic and Daily Special Counts, Calif. State Dept. Agr., and [illegible] State Agr., Fed. Gov. Dept., Bur. 1953 and 1954.

Table II, [illegible] Counts. [illegible] from Series from the records of the Special Analysis of [illegible], Univ. of Calif.

Table III, Computed in Central Staff Section from data in Inventory Highways of California Highway Traffic Census 1956; Cox, [illegible] Calif., [illegible], and [illegible], [illegible] Calif. State Dept. Agr., and U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., [illegible] 1955, pages 19-21.

[redacted]

wide range of prices. For example, the weighted average eastern auction price of $1.34 per crate for the week ending June 1, 1934 represents an average of weekly average prices in the several auction markets ranging between $1.08 per crate and $2.30 per crate. If daily ranges of price were taken into account, the variations would obviously be much wider.

Regulation of Grades and Sizes

Considerable variation exists in eastern auction prices of California fresh apricots as a result of differences in size and condition of fruit. Indication of importance of grade and size is afforded by action in the industry during recent years. As in the case of fresh cherries, shippers of California fresh apricots have restricted shipments almost entirely to No. 1 grade fruit. Similarly, with respect to size, the apricot growers in the Winters district agreed, during the 1932 and 1933 seasons, to ship no apricots smaller than 5 x 5 after the heavy shipments started, a practice which has been carried on for some time in the Brentwood district which ships during the period of heaviest shipments.

Prices of apricots of a given size of the same variety likewise vary widely in accordance with the condition of the fruit. In order to isolate the effect of size on price, prices of apricots by sizes of fruit shipped by the same grower and sold on the same day, are shown in Table XXXVIII. There are extremely wide ranges in price attributable to size. When compared with estimated direct marketing charges of approximately $1.10 per crate, it is apparent that prices for some of the sizes in 1932 did not return direct marketing charges.

wide range of prices. For example, the weighted average auction [illegible] price of $1.68 per crate for the week ending June 1, 1935 represents an average of weekly average prices in the several auction markets ranging between $1.28 per crate and $2.01 per crate. If daily ranges of prices were taken into account, the variations would obviously be much wider.

<u>Variation of [illegible] and Sizes</u>

Considerable variation exists in auction [illegible] prices of California fresh apricots as a result of differences in size and condition of fruit. Indication of importance of grade and size is afforded by action in the industry during recent years. As in the case of fresh cherries, shippers of California fresh apricots have restricted shipments almost entirely to the 1 grade fruit. Similarly, with respect to size, the apricot growers in the [illegible] district agreed, during the 1933 and 1934 seasons, to ship no apricots smaller than 9 x 9 after the heavy shipments started, a practice which has been carried on for some time in the [illegible] district which ships during the period of heaviest shipments.

Prices of apricots of a given size of the same variety likewise vary widely in accordance with the condition of the fruit. To show the [illegible] of size on prices, prices of apricots by sizes of fruit shipped by the same grower and sold on the same day, are shown in Table [illegible]. There are extremely wide ranges in price attributable to size. When compared with estimated direct [illegible] charges of approximately $1.10 per crate, it is apparent that prices for some of the sizes in 1934 did not cover direct marketing charges.

Table XXXIII

[illegible] New York auction prices per [illegible] package[Δ] of California Royal Apricots, by dates, [illegible] during the 1936 and 1937 seasons

Δ. The various prices on each line represent prices of the fruit shipped by the same grower in order to show differences in prices due to condition and type of pack.

Source of data: Daily auction reports of the Connelly Auction Company and the Brown and Seccomb Fruit Auction Company, New York City.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Prices received by California cherry growers have been below parity since 1950. Sour prices averaged $[illegible] per ton during 1950-1954, compared with $167 per ton during 1930-1934. The estimated farm price having the 1930 purchasing power in 1954 was $[illegible] per ton. In terms of purchasing power farm prices averaged approximately 60 per cent of parity during 1950-1954, and 58 per cent during 1953.

Data on prices received by producers are not available prior to 1950. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed from prices received by producers during 1910-1914.

2. With the exception of small quantities grown in New York and Michigan, and in an insignificant volume in a few other states, sweet cherry production is confined to the states of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah. All of the cherries produced in California are sweet cherries and only about 15 per cent of all cherry production in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho consists of sour cherries.

3. Present bearing acreage in California is at a relatively high level, averaging over 11,000 acres in 1954 and 1955 as compared with approximately 4,000 acres in 1921 and 1922. Bearing acreage has steadily declined since 1937. Present non-bearing acreage is estimated at 2,000 acres or about 15 per cent as present total cherry acreage in California.

4. Sweet production in California during 1950-1954 averaged nearly 30,000 tons, and was 40 per cent greater than that of 1935-1939. Low yields during 1944 and 1945 reduced California production, which averaged only 14,700 tons. The average yields per acre equal to the average yields

during 1[illegible]-1[illegible], persons traveling westward in California would produce approximately [illegible] [illegible] of increasing and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] consumption in Pacific Coast consumers and major market for California citrus fruit. During 1[illegible]-1[illegible], 85 per cent of production was utilized fresh, 10 per cent canned, 4 per cent otherwise processed (mainly manufactured as marmalade and juice concentrate) and 1 per cent unaccounted.

6. Most of California shipments of citrus for consumption in fresh form went to metropolitan markets. During 1[illegible]-1[illegible], [illegible] per cent of all "fresh" citrus shipments were shipped in interstate channels.

7. California shipments provide those of other west coast citrus producing states. Competing shipments come from the Northwest states toward the east as the California shipping range, but normally not in great volume until after the main California movement is over.

8. The distribution of interstate shipments of California is limited, as, due to perishability, citrus can not shipped to the smaller markets. The four markets of New York, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia receive 80 per cent of all California interstate shipments.

9. The relationship between the weekly volume of interstate shipments of citrus from California and corresponding weekly average auction prices at eastern markets, has not yet been determined. Preliminary analysis of the factors affecting season average prices of California fresh citrus indicates that under present conditions of demand, total returns to California growers can be increased by regulation of the total volume of fresh citrus shipped from California during the season.

10. Available data on price differentials between grades and sizes, and of the direct cost of harvesting and marketing, indicate that returns to growers can be increased by regulation of the grade and sizes of apricots shipped for fresh consumption.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Purchasing Power Parity

Prices received by California dairy farmers have been relatively low during the past six years, averaging only $[illegible].[illegible] per ton during 1955 to 1960 as against $[illegible] per ton during 1950-[illegible]. During this period season average farm prices ranged from $[illegible] per ton in 1957 to $[illegible] per ton in 1956. According to present estimates prices received by farmers for the 1961 crop averaged $[illegible] per ton.

In terms of purchasing power farm prices during the period 1956 to 1960 averaged approximately [illegible] per cent of parity, varying from [illegible] per cent in 1958 to [illegible] per cent in 1960. Prices received in 1960 represent [illegible] per cent of parity. Data on season average farm prices, in actual dollars and in per cent of parity, are shown in table [illegible].

Data of prices received by processors are not available prior to 1956. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed on the basis of available data of season average farm prices during the 1956-1960 period (excluding the years 1958 or 1959 included), as provided in the agricultural adjustment act, as amended.

Marketing of Production

With the exception of small quantities grown in New York, Michigan, and two or three other states producing negligible amounts, the fresh cherry industry is located in the western states of California, Washington, and Oregon, and to a lesser extent in Idaho and Utah. Sweet cherries are used mainly as fresh or canned table fruit and in the manufacture of maraschino cherries, while most of the sour cherries are used as pie fruit or preserves. All of the cherries produced in California are sweet cherries, and 3. 3. Shear of the Cooperative Association of Agricultural

[illegible] parity of California [illegible]

(In terms of dollars per bushel)

Crop Year	Average farm price	Index of prices paid by farmers △1	Index of parity price △2	Farm prices above (+) or below (-) the parity price	Farm prices above (+) or below (-) the parity price
	Dollars	Per cent	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent
1924-1929 average	167	100	167	0	100
1930	[illegible]	[illegible]	161	- [illegible]	[illegible]
1931	[illegible]	[illegible]	138	- 41.	83
1932	70	[illegible]	118	- 48.	42
1933	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	- 55.	67
1934	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	- 55.	66
1935	[illegible]	[illegible]	122.50	- 44.50	[illegible]
1936	[illegible]	[illegible]	126	- 41.	75

△1. Calendar years. Index numbers for 1924-1929 have been linked by dividing by 1.2[illegible].

△2. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1924. Therefore, these 1924-1929 indexes (relative, therefore, constitute the base period) for the computation of parity, as provided in the agricultural adjustment act, as amended.

△3. Full-party.

Sources of data: Cols. 1: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates.

Cols. 2: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Statistical and Historical Research. Total numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities, from 1910. Cols. 3-6: Calculated from columns 1 and 2.

△4. [illegible]

△5. Harvesting, Threshing and Packing.

Recently, University of California, states[1]: "Probably only about 12 per cent of the present cherry production in the Pacific Northwest[2] consists of sour cherries.

Acreage

The bearing acreage of cherries in California has steadily increased from approximately 5,000 acres in 1921 to 14,700 acres in 1934, increasing at an average rate of about 600 acres a year. The 1934 bearing acreage represents an increase of 60 per cent over that of 1921. Estimated bearing acreage in 1935 is reported as 15,200 acres. Nine non-bearing acreage estimated at 2,197 acres, or 12 per cent of the total in 1935, a continued increase of bearing acreage is to be anticipated. Available data on bearing and non-bearing acreage of California cherries since 1921 are given in Table 27.

Production and Utilization

The production of cherries in California has exhibited a definite upward trend since 1921. Average production during the past five years amounted to 11,200 tons, which is 44 per cent greater than the average production of 12,900 tons during the period 1921-1929.

Of the average production during the period 1930-1934, 32 per cent was utilized fresh, 63 per cent canned, 2 per cent "California preserved", and 3 per cent other-wise. There has been a marked trend in the canning and the canning in California, although the trend in the part of canned cherries on the Pacific Coast has been upward. During the past five

1. Warner Ross Wilson, M. S., Ed. Industry, U. C., An Economic Study of the Cherry Industry with Special Reference to Oregon. Oregon State College, Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 310, 1934, page 5.
2. Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Table XXX

Yearly and Semi-Yearly Average of California Oranges,

1921-1935

Year	Average			Average in per cent of total
	Yearly	Semi-yearly	Total	
	Boxes	Boxes	Boxes	Per cent
1921	5,746	—	—	—
1922	6,817	—	—	—
1923	9,000	—	—	—
1924	9,001	—	—	—
1925	10,[illegible]	—	—	—
1926	10,[illegible]	—	—	—
1927	10,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	[illegible]
1928	11,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	16,[illegible]	[illegible]
1929	12,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	16,000	71.1
1930	12,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	71.1
1931	13,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	72.6
1932	13,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	17,[illegible]	73.[illegible]
1933	14,[illegible]	3,000	17,[illegible]	73.[illegible]
1934	14,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	17,000	82.0
1935	14,[illegible]	3,000	17,000	82.7

Sources of data: 1921-1930; Calif. Dept. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. 38, page 16, 1931.

1931-1933; Calif. Dept. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. 117, pages 2, 3 and 4, 1934.

1934; Calif. Dept. Crop Reporting Service. Special Report by R. H. Parham, Oct. 16, 1935.

1935; The 1936 Agricultural Outlook for California, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Extension Service. Circular 80, 1936, page 11.

years approximately 4,000 tons of shortbill were packed in California as compared with 2,000 tons during the period 1935-41. In general trend since 1939 is indicated in the market as singular "otherwise packed", which is mainly the combination of mackerelles and other shortbill from Puget Sound. The amounts utilized in this form steadily increased from 1,270 tons in 1942 to 4,400 tons in 1950.

The real market in the most dire-ness period for California shortbill, more than half of the total production being utilized in this form. According to the California Commercial Fish Operating Costs, of the average amount utilized fresh during the period 1935-1939 of 1,475 tons, 4,770 tons or 32 per cent was shipped fresh out of the region. Data showing production of California shortbill since 1941 and complete utilization since 1941 are given in table 3.

California

Since 1941, the trend of fishery has shifted to a more intensive, as shown by the area rate of fishing activity in the total production of California shortbill, indicating that on the average approximately the same proportion of the year just been shipped fresh into metropolitan markets.

Only separating shipments for fresh consumption from shipments for manufacture, the all purpose nature are not available, but total market shipments serve as a basis for indicating the relative importance of the various shipping areas. The shipping season in California usually begins around the last of April or first of May and continues for

21. Unpub. reports of June 5, 1944, and June 27, 1945.

Table xxxi

Construction and Utilization, Personal Average Cling to Cotton, and Total Gin Value of California Harvests, 1911-1956

Year	Construction: Total	Construction: Electrically operated	Construction: Hand	Utilization: Ginned	Utilization: Exported	Utilization: Crude	Personal average cling per bale	Total gin value of harvest
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Dolls. or the 1,000 bales
1911	15,000	—	15,000	9,700	—	—	110	1,[illegible]
1912	14,000	—	14,000	8,000	—	—	110	[illegible]
1913	17,000	—	17,000	7,500	—	—	110	9,[illegible]
1914	12,000	—	12,000	8,000	—	—	140	1,[illegible]
1915	18,000	—	18,000	8,700	—	—	110	[illegible]
1916	20,000	—	20,000	9,000	—	—	110	[illegible]
1917	15,000	—	15,000	7,000	—	—	110	[illegible]
1918	15,000	—	15,000	6,700	1,200	14,000	110	[illegible]
1919	16,000	—	16,000	7,000	1,300	2,000	110	1,[illegible]
1920	17,000	—	17,000	8,000	1,400	9,000	110	[illegible]
1921	21,000	2,000	19,000	9,000	3,200	12,000	98	[illegible]
1922	18,000	2,300	16,000	9,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1923	16,000	500	15,500	9,000	5,000	12,000	98	1,[illegible]
1924	16,700	—	16,700	8,900	4,000	9,000	98	1,[illegible]
1925/1/	16,700	—	16,700	—	—	—	100	1,[illegible]

1/ Preliminary.

Sources of data: Cols. 1 to 6: 1921-1927: Cols. 1-4: Calif. Railroad Charts and Tables, Dept. of Calif., Qtr. Int. Service. Col. 5: Imported from California each, given in the Western Cotton and Feeder, Philadelphia, 1924, on the basis of $1 cloth equal one bale.

1928-1935: Calif. Dep. Transportation Service. Itinerary, reports of Dec 12, 1927, Dec 6, 1929, January 6, 1931, and Dec 11, 1933. Data for cols. 5 and 6 are not yet available.

Cols. 7 and 8: 1921-1935; Col. 7: Calif. Railroad Charts and Tables, Dept. of Calif. Qtr. Int. Service. Col. 8: Col. 7 times col. 6.

1936-1956: Calif. Dep. Food Inspection Service. Itinerary reports of Nov. 28, 1937, Nov. 22, 1943, and January 6, 1956.

1936-1956: Calif. Railroad Charts and Tables. Dept. of Calif., Qtr. Int. Service.

a period of eight to ten weeks. Much of the fruit, however, is moved during a period of four or five weeks which starts in the third or fourth week of the shipping season. California shipments because the market until shipments start from the Northwest region, and by the time that shipments from the Northwest states become heavy the California shipments are practically over. Oddly market shipments of cherries from California, the Northwest region, and other states during the 1940 and 1941 seasons are given in tables [illegible] and [illegible]. From these data it is evident that California dominates the market for the first seven weeks in 1940 and first six weeks of the 1941 season.

Distribution

The distribution of the interstate shipments of California cherries is somewhat limited. Due to the high perishability of the product, cherries are not shipped to markets that do not absorb them quickly in large quantities. In 1940, shipments were made to 20 markets, and in 1941 shipments were made to 24 markets. New York is the largest single market, taking 34 per cent of the cherries shipped in 1940 and 40 per cent in 1941. The four metropolitan New York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia consume the major portion of the cherries shipped from California, taking 82 per cent in 1940, 77 per cent in 1941, and 85 per cent during the three seasons 1939, 1940, and 1941. Average distribution of the interstate shipments of California cherries during the period 1939-1941 is given in table [illegible].

[illegible]

Daily Market Shipments of Berries from California, the Northwest [illegible], and Other States during the 1953 Season

Date	Shipments				Cumulative	
	California	Northwest	[illegible]	Other	Total	Percent Total
		[illegible]				
May 16	[illegible]	7	—	—	7	100
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	100
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	100
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
28	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—
Aug. 5	—	18	—	—	18	—
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

/1. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Source of data: Daily summaries of market shipments of fruits and vegetables, U.S. Dept. Agri., Agr. Mark. Serv., Market News Service, Chicago, Ill.

TABLE [illegible]

Monthly carbon dioxide of Harvard from California, and surrounding states△, and other states during the 1[illegible] years.

Month and year	Total				Total	Total
	California	Surrounding states	Other states		Dollars	Dollars per capita
	1	2	3		4	5
April 1[illegible]	17	—	—		17	100
[illegible]	21	—	—		21	100
May 1	157	—	—		157	100
1[illegible]	212	—	—		212	100
1[illegible]	170	—	—		170	100
[illegible]	223	—	—		223	[illegible]
June 7	98	16	—		114	[illegible]
1[illegible]	12	34	4		50	[illegible]
1[illegible]	—	80	17		97	0
2[illegible]	5	110	4		119	[illegible]
[illegible]	—	30	1		32	0
July 7	—	9	2		11	0
1[illegible]	—	4	25		29	0
2[illegible]	—	3	1		24	0
[illegible]	—	—	4		4	0
Total	821	288	63		1,172	[illegible]

△. Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Source of data: Monthly statements of Indian Expenses of Tribal and reservations, in the State Auditor, Sect. Ind. Affairs, Wash. and Sect. Ind. Affairs, Wash. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Annual reports.

[illegible]

[illegible] of California Counties, [illegible] of the [illegible], 1937, and 1938

City or Combination	Number of Jobs	Per Job < [illegible]
	1	2
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Documents Delegate of Calif. Carbonear Iron Ceiling, [illegible] Depth Agr., Dur. Agr. [illegible], Calif. [illegible] Agr., Earnest Im- Formation [illegible] [illegible]. Strange, report Sep. [illegible], p. 27.

Relation Between Values of Shipments and Returns to Growers

No analysis has as yet been made in the General Crops Section with which to observe the substantially uneven changes in the weekly volume of interstate shipments of deciduous tree citrus and subsequent changes in the level of season average price of California fruit.

A preliminary analysis of the factors affecting the seasonal average price of California fresh shipping lemons has proved of fresh shipping in California will receive greater total returns for a smaller volume of shipments than for a large volume of shipments under conditions of uniform demand approximating those of the current season. Due to the fact that shipping when ready for shipment must be picked immediately in order to insure arrival at the consuming markets in good condition, a periodic limitation of shipments of California fresh shipping will tend to reduce the total seasonal shipments.

Grades and Sizes

Shippers of California fresh shipping lemons made a practice of shipping about equally No. 1 grade fruit, as the experience of shippers in the past has indicated that No. 2 grade fruit has rather consistently returned unremunerative prices. Season average delivered prices received by the Sunkist Fruit Growers' association for specified varieties of shipping, by sizes, during the 1933 and 1934 seasons are given in table XVII. These prices indicate that on the average smaller sizes have tended to bring lower returns.

Due to the wide variation in shipping prices on account of conditions, however, an average price does not indicate the spread between the sizes.

Table [illegible]

[illegible] by size,

[illegible], 1943 and 1944 seasons

Size (tiers)	1943				1944			
	Fancy	Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fancy	Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dollars per packed box							
9	1.81	1.76						
9-1/2	1.82	1.83						
10	1.85	1.73	1.70		1.88			
10-1/2	1.81	1.88	1.33		1.88	1.68		
11	1.64	1.80	1.15	1.14	1.80	1.51		
11-1/2	1.68	1.81	.95	1.55	1.81	1.18		
12	1.70		.90	1.50	1.83	1.71	1.62	1.62
12-1/2				1.56	1.85	1.07	1.54	1.62
13				1.15	1.71	1.71	1.47	1.50
13-1/2					1.63		1.56	1.60
14				1.50	1.54		1.58	1.61
14-1/2							1.60	1.51
15								1.26
16 [illegible]								1.30

[illegible]: The Watsonville Fruit Growers' Association, Watsonville, California.

In order to illustrate differences in prices due to conditions of the fruit, auction prices of given lots of cherries from the same grower were taken on various days during the 1948 and 1949 seasons. These prices, given in Tables XXVI and XXVII, were taken at random from the daily reports of New York auction prices and since they represent sales of cherries grown on the same farm, it may be reasonably assumed that packages of different sizes of the same variety sold on the same day were received in approximately the same condition. Until there is no significant differential between prices of different sizes of the same variety, it is beyond question that there is a very wide range in price received for various sizes of the same variety.

Grade and size regulations would provide a technique which may effectively lessen returns to growers of California cherries shipped irregularly not only due to the certificate arrangements which do not always direct selection, but also may be promoted, but in addition growers may expect to receive greater "bull shipments" for a smaller quantity of total season's shipments.

Table XXVII

New York Auction Prices of Specified Lots[1] of California Plums, Royal Anne, and Black Oregon Cherries, by Sizes, on Specified Days, 1938 Season

Date	Size (mm)												
	8	8-1/2	9	9-1/2	10	10-1/2	11	11-1/2	12	12-1/2	13	14	15
	Plums - dollars per flat												
June 6	—	1.05	.70	.80	.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.40	1.00	.80	.75	.70	.65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	1.70	1.65	1.40	—	1.35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 9	—	—	1.00	1.40	1.25	—	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 13	—	1.25	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	2.15	1.95	1.60	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1.65	1.55	1.45	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Royal Annes - dollars per bushell lug												
June 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	—	2.10	—	1.35	—	—
June 13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.85	1.75	1.60	—	—	—	—
June 16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	—	1.50	—	1.50	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.65	1.75	1.60	—	1.45	—	1.00
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.75	1.85	1.50	1.60	1.30	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	1.35	1.25	—
	Black Oregons - dollars per bushell lug												
June 9	—	—	—	—	—	1.85	1.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.50	—	1.50	—	—	—	—
June 13	—	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.25	—	3.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1.50	1.50	—	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	1.55	1.60	—	—	1.45	1.15	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.60	—	1.45	—	—	—	—
June 16	—	—	—	—	1.35	—	1.70	1.55	1.45	—	—	—	—

[1] The various prices are each time representative prices paid for fruit shipped by the same grower in order to eliminate differences in prices due to variations each type of pack.

Source of data: Daily auction reports of the Connolly Auction Company and the Crown and Commonwealth Fruit Auction Co., New York City.

Table [illegible]

New York Auction Prices of peaches [illegible] of California Shipper, Inc. and Royal [illegible] Corporation, by Sizes, on Specific Days, 1953 Season

Date 1953	Lug Sizes												
	2-1/2	3	3-1/2	10	10-1/2	11	11-1/2	12	12-1/2	13	14
					Cantaloupe - dollars per flat						
May 11						[illegible]	[illegible]	2.45			
					1.90	3.65	2.50				
							2.80	2.25		2.80	
May 18						1.00	2.00	2.13	2.08		
						1.00		1.05		3.10	
May 18					1.20	3.30	1.00	1.25			
May 25						1.50		1.25			
May 29				1.75	1.90	1.75					
					Plums - dollars per flat						
May 26				2.30		.80					
June 12		1.85	1.45	1.50							
		1.75	1.50	1.85							
	2.20	1.80	1.45								
June 15			1.35	1.35	1.10	.80					
	1.85	1.55	1.50		1.05						
					Royal Anne - dollars per bushell lug						
June 12								1.70		1.[illegible]	
June 15							2.05				1.95
June 22						1.00	1.85	1.30	1.15		
								1.45	1.40	1.30	
June 25							1.70	1.55			1.25
						1.35		1.60		1.30	
June 29						1.35	1.20	1.20		1.1[illegible]	1.05
						1.50		1.25		1.15	1.15

1/ The various prices on each line represent prices paid for fruit shipped by the same grower in order to eliminate differences in prices due to conditions and type of pack.

Source of data: Daily auction reports of the Donnelly Auction Company and the Green and Leonard Fruit Auction Co., New York City.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1. Prices received by California peach growers have been relatively stable [illegible]. Prices received during [illegible] average approximately [illegible] per cent of parity the estimated average farm price in [illegible] represents [illegible] per cent of parity. Prices average farm prices averaged approximately [illegible] cents per bushel during [illegible], and [illegible] cents during [illegible] and [illegible], as compared with [illegible] cents per bushel during [illegible].

[illegible] of prices received by producers are not available prior to [illegible], and producing power parity is therefore computed on the basis of prices received during the period [illegible] as provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

2. Bearing acreage of peaches, both Clingstone and Freestone, has been decreasing during recent years. Total bearing acreage in California in [illegible] is estimated at approximately [illegible] acres, as against [illegible] acres in the peak year of [illegible].

3. Peach production, both in California and throughout the United States, has shown a slight downward trend since [illegible]. Total domestic production averaged [illegible] tons during [illegible], with an average production of [illegible] tons in California. Total United States production in [illegible] is estimated at [illegible] tons, with [illegible] tons in California.

4. Part of the California peach crop is canned in syrup or dried form. During [illegible], [illegible] per cent of total California production was canned, [illegible] per cent dried, [illegible] per cent canned fresh, and [illegible] per cent was unmarketable. During recent years an increased proportion of the

[illegible] has been so found in fresh peas. Both filberts and prunes [illegible] are shipped per fresh consumption. In the 1933-1934 fresh utilization of filberts and prunes was counted to approximately 7 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

4. Although incomplete shipments of fresh prunes constitute a relatively small percentage of total annual canned plums shipments. During 1933-1934, intrastate shipments from this state averaged 2,974 cars, as compared with total shipments of 15,000 cars from other states. During the three years of heaviest canning, from California in 1931 and in 1932, California prune shipments amounted to only 12 and 13 per cent respectively of total fresh prune shipments.

5. During recent years the shipment of California prunes for fresh consumption within the United States has tended to decline in other states. During 1933-1934 intrastate shipments averaged 40 per cent of the total fresh shipments of prunes from fresh.

6. Consideration of available data indicates that prunes of California fresh, packed at the principal packers are delivered in a greater amount by carlots or pooling cars which rail from California than by carlots from California. [illegible] Commodity rates had to be presented as a [illegible]. Trade states to expect the 1933 sale of California canned prunes and the slowness of refrigeration by other producing or producing-interstate [illegible] in fresh prune shipments, the regulation of shipments on the basis of size is at least applicable to fresh prunes only within narrow limits. During recent years the shipment of California fresh prunes has been restricted almost entirely to No. 1 grade prunes.

- 12 -

Purchasing Power Parity

The purchasing power of prices received by California peach growers has been better parity since 1920. Farmer average farm prices received during 1920 to 1924 ranged from 82 to 91 cents per bushel compared with 57 cents per bushel during 1910-1914. The purchasing power of prices during the 1920-1924 period averaged only 82 per cent of parity. According to present estimates, the average farm price during 1921 and 22 exceeded parity, which represents 17 per cent of parity. Data on farm prices, in actual amount and in terms of purchasing power, are shown in Table XXVIII.

Data on prices received by producers are not available prior to 1921. Purchasing power parity is therefore computed from prices received during the period 1910-1920, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as amended.

Acreage and Production

The total bearing acreage of peaches in California reached its peak in 1914, when there were over 14,000 acres in bearing. Since then the line has been a steady decline. Total bearing acreage in 1924 is estimated at 10,[illegible] acres. Unfavorable returns led to the removal of a large acreage of Elberta peaches in 1922, although, according to the 1924 Agricultural Outlook for California[1], the relatively high prices received for Elberta peaches in 1921 and 1922 has stimulated some additional plantings. The bearing acreage of both Freestone and Clingstone peaches

1. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Ext. Service, Circ. 10, Jan., 1924, page 28.

Table XXXVIII

Purchasing Power Parity of California Farmers

(In Terms of Dollars per Bushel)

Crop Year	Average Farm Price	Index of Prices Paid by Farmers/1	Parity Price/2	Actual Minus Parity Price: Above (+) or Below (-) Parity	Actual Minus Parity Price: As a Percentage of Parity
	I	II	III	IV	V
	Dollars	per cent	Dollars	Dollars	per cent
Preceding Average	0.97	100	0.97	0	100
1933	1.44	67	0.81	+ 0.63	177
1934	0.91	71	0.79	- 0.11	88
1935	0.85	75	0.83	- 0.01	99
1936	0.81	78	0.79	- 0.02	98
1937	0.81	80	0.87	- 0.12	93
1938	0.87	79	0.83	- 0.04	95
1939/3	0.81	79	0.83	- 0.02	98

/1. Calendar years. Index adjusted to 1909-1914 base, by dividing by 0.79.
/2. Data of prices received by producers are not available prior to 1933. The 1933 and 1939 prices are omitted from the base period in view of the 1933 exemption of the post-war period as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. The nine years 1934-1942 inclusive, therefore, constitute the base period for the computation of parity.
/3. Preliminary.

Sources of data: Col. 1: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. of Agr. Econ., Div. of Crop and Livestock Estimates.
Col. 2: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Div. of Statistical and Historical Research. "Index numbers of prices paid by farmers for commodities (Aug. 1909 - July 1914 = 100)."
Cols. 3-5: Calculated from columns 1 and 2.

will undoubtedly continue to decline for many years, as the small amount of canning stock is not sufficient to offset the overall recession of [illegible]. Land requirements for canning and manufacturing purposes of California [illegible] and Elberta peaches are given in Table [illegible].

The total United States production of peaches has shown an upward trend from 1920 to the period 1950-54, and a slight downward trend since that period. Production in 1951 was the greatest on record, with a crop in excess of 1,[illegible] tons. The average United States production of peaches during the period 1950-54 amounted to 1,120,000 tons. The trend in total California production has upward from 1920 until 1954, but has shown a downward trend since that date. Average production in California during the period 1950-54 was [illegible] tons.

The total United States production of peaches for fresh utilization has shown an upward trend from 1920 to 1954, and a downward trend thereafter. Approximately [illegible] per cent of the total United States fresh production was utilized fresh during the past five years, as compared also an average of [illegible] per cent in the period 1950-54. The quantity of California peach production utilized fresh remained around [illegible] tons from 1920 to 1954, and has shown an upward trend since that date, averaging [illegible] tons during the past five years. Total production and fresh utilization of peaches in California and the United States since 1920 are shown in Table [illegible].

Utilization

The fresh market is not the only departure market for either freestone or clingstone peaches grown in California, being subordinate to dried freestones, and canned clingstones. During the past five years,

Table [illegible]

Bearing and Nonbearing Acreage of California [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] - [illegible]

Year	Total: Bearing	Total: Non-bearing	Total: Bearing in per cent of total	[illegible]: Bearing	[illegible]: Non-bearing	[illegible]: Bearing in per cent of total	[illegible]: Bearing	[illegible]: Non-bearing	[illegible]: Bearing in per cent of total
	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Acres	Per cent
1921	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926	[illegible]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1927	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1928	[illegible]	25,518	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1929	[illegible]	18,888	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,388	[illegible]	72,131	[illegible]	[illegible]
1930	[illegible]	15,597	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1931	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1932	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1933	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1934 1/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Preliminary.

Source of data: 1921-26; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. [illegible] 1927, page 15.

1927-32; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Pub. No. 117 1932, pages 3 - 6

1933; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Special Report by [illegible], Dec. 19, 1933.

1934; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service. Mimeograph Report of January 4, 1934.

Total production and fresh utilization of [illegible] in California and the United States, 1920-1935.

Year	Total production		Fresh utilization		
	California	United States	California	United States	Calif. in per cent of U. S. total
	1	2	3	4	5
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	per cent
1920	[illegible]	1,096	63	783	8.0
1921	120	782	63	623	11.3
1922	140	1,545	67	723	9.4
1923	203	1,007	84	795	3.5
1924	212	1,292	68	1,005	4.3
1925	234	2,127	62	777	8.0
1926	241	1,637	67	1,142	4.2
1927	155	1,021	85	619	13.7
1928	216	1,641	97	1,020	9.5
1929	224	1,670	82	668	8.8
1930	196	1,301	106	605	17.5
1931	272	1,859	81	1,336	6.1
1932	247	1,518	122	501	24.3
1933	252	1,473	78	514	15.4
1934	155	1,142	68	715	11.5
1935 △	429	1,510	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

△ Preliminary.

Source of data: 1920-30; Coleman, W. T., Supply, demand, prices of California prunes. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 547, 1931. page 34. 1931-34; Columns 1-2; U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates. Column 3; Calif. Crop. Crop Reporting Service. Annual mimeog. reports. Column 4, computed by subtracting the amounts dried and packed in Calif. obtained from the same source as column 3; and additional amounts added outside of California estimated on the basis that California contributes 94 per cent of the total U. S. fresh peach pack as reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census in 1931, from the total U. S. harvested production.

The trend of comparative amounts of fresh peaches from California and

of the total Clingstone production, 87.6 per cent was canned, 7.1 per cent utilized fresh, 2.2 per cent dried, and 87.1 per cent unharvested. Over-all utilization of the Freestone production was 81.7 per cent dried, 14.1 per cent utilized fresh, 1.1 per cent canned, and 3.0 per cent left unharvested. Freestones contributed 71 per cent of the canned utilized fresh fruit during this period.

Prior to 1927 there were no Clingstones utilized fresh, but growers have been utilized to that outlet since then owing to Clingstones due to increasing supplies, and there has been an increasing percent of Clingstones utilized fresh subsequent to that date. Obviously the increase in fresh utilization of Clingstones therefore has been a decrease in the quantity of Freestones utilized for canning. During the five-year period 1930-34, an average of 1,000 tons of Freestones were canned each year, as compared with 17,000 tons during the period 1921-25. Data regarding production and utilization of California Freestone and Clingstone peaches since 1921 are shown in Table 21.

Shipments

Although Georgia is the only state shipping more fresh peaches than California, shipments of California fresh peaches constitute but a small percentage of the total United States shipments. During the past five years, interstate shipments from California averaged 2,000 cars, as compared with total shipments of 11,000 cars from all other States. The trend of carlot shipments of fresh peaches from all states except California was upward from 1921 to 1930, and has been downward since that date. The trend of interstate shipments of fresh peaches from California has

Table 32.

Production and Utilization of California Peaches by Commercial Classes, 1921-1934

	Freestone					Clingstone				
		Utilization					Utilization			
Year	Production	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Unhar-vested	Production	Fresh	Canned	Dried	Unhar-vested
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Short tons					
1921	137,000	20,000	18,000	114,000	—	197,000	—	197,000	—	—
1922	188,000	45,000	21,000	123,000	—	142,000	—	142,000	—	—
1923	137,000	104,000	20,000	145,000	—	145,000	—	125,000	—	—
1924	233,000	116,000	22,000	105,000	—	135,000	—	113,000	—	—
1925	175,000	62,000	21,000	93,000	—	211,000	—	212,000	—	—
1926	231,000	60,000	17,000	154,000	—	287,000	3,000	214,000	—	—
1927	175,000	107,000	7,400	58,000	—	321,000	17,000	280,000	—	18,000
1928	202,000	76,000	11,000	122,000	—	416,000	22,000	322,000	—	70,000
1929	141,000	104,000	6,100	86,000	—	179,000	1,700	171,000	—	—
1930	234,000	100,000	5,300	143,000	21,000	363,000	20,000	243,100	—	101,000
1931	153,000	47,000	3,700	119,000	—	297,000	25,000	131,000	6,300	135,500
1932	187,000	71,000	800	118,000	[illegible]	568,000	44,000	121,600	1,000	122,000
1933	177,000	84,110	3,800	121,000	—	331,000	15,000	216,000	17,000	63,000
1934	172,000	102,000	7,200	117,000	—	334,000	15,000	181,000	43,000	95,000

Source of data: Columns 1-5, 1921-1927, Wellman, H. R., Supply, Demand, and Prices of California Peaches, Univ. of Calif., Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 547, 1932, page 57. 1928-33, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service [illegible] Reports of June 15, 1933, and June 2, 1934. 1934, Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service [illegible] California Outlook Charts and Tables, Univ. of Calif. Agr. Extension Service. Mimeo. 1927-34; Calif. Coop. Crop Reporting Service, Special Publication No. [illegible], and [illegible] Reports of June 15, 1933 and June 2, 1934. 1934; Cols. 6, 7, and 10, same as 1934. Column 8: California Cling Peach Control Committee, Letter dated May 16, 1934. Col. 9; Column 6 minus columns 7, 8, and 10, 1934; same as columns 1-5, 1934.

been inversely related to that of the other states, being downward from 1921 to 1928, and gradually upward since that date. The total shipments of fresh peaches in the United States have shown a downward trend since 1928. Earlier shipments of fresh peaches from California and other states since 1921 are shown in Table XLII.

Earlier shipments of peaches from California usually begin around the first of June and continue for a period of approximately twenty weeks. The heaviest shipments from California normally occur during a three or four week period in July or August, depending upon the earliness or lateness of the season. There is no time during the entire shipping season when California peaches are not subject to considerable competition from peaches shipped from other states. During the five weeks of heaviest California shipments in the 1933 season, California shipments amounted to 19 per cent of the total United States shipments in that period; and for a corresponding period in 1934, California contributed 13 per cent of the total. Weekly earlier shipments of fresh peaches originating in California and other states during the 1933 and 1934 California shipping seasons are shown in Tables XLIII and XLIV.

Interstate Shipments

Of the total volume of California peaches shipped for fresh consumption, the major portion is consumed within the state. During the period 1930-33, an average of only 40 per cent of the total volume utilized fresh was shipped to markets outside California.[1]

1. California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, Mimeo. report of June 3, 1934.

[illegible] Pacific, the Gulf of the Farallones, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TABLE XXXVIII

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Peaches from California, Colorado, and Other States

During the 1933 California Shipping Season

Carlot Shipments of Fresh Peaches from California and Other States

Week Ending	Year	Shipments of 1931 - 1934. California Interstate		California Intrastate	All States except California	Total United States	California Fresh Is. % of Total
		1			2	3	
		Cars			Cars	Cars	
June 10					117		
17	1921	3,453			15,658	23,111	
24	1922	2,361			22,266	21,627	
July 1	1923	3,702			23,313	27,015	
8	1924	1,534			32,233	34,071	
15	1925	2,037			21,073	31,010	
22	1926	1,620			41,069	42,689	
29	1927	4,851			21,629	21,120	
Aug. 5	1928	2,637			37,383	40,020	
12	1929	1,761			26,071	27,832	
19	1930	8,750			14,415	23,157	
26	1931	1,164			36,711	37,875	
Sept. 2	1932	3,820			11,012	14,832	
9	1933	1,348			17,363	17,711	
16	1934	2,030			16,780	18,810	
23	101	566	72			238	42.4
30	97	1,[illegible]	16			97	[illegible]
Oct. 7	27	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	55	[illegible]

Source of Data: Wolman, M. R., Seasons, California Outlook Charts and Tables. Univ. of Calif. Agr. Ext. Service, mimeogr. Table 6.

Total	1,975	10,451	845	14,835	17,655	11.2

Source of Data: Cols. 1-2: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Tri-Weekly State Market News Service. Deciduous Tree Fruits. Daily Mimeo.
Cols. 3-4: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service. Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.
Col. 5: Sum of cols. 1, 3 and 4.

TABLE XXXXIII

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Peaches from California, Colorado, and Other States

During the 1933 California Shipping Season

Week Ending	States of Origin: California: Fresh	States of Origin: California: To Canneries	States of Origin: Colorado	States of Origin: Other States	Total U. S. Fresh Shipments	California Fresh in Per cent of U. S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	cars	cars	cars	cars	cars	per cent
June 3	1	--	--	17	18	5.6
10	2	--	--	115	117	1.7
17	5	--	--	465	470	1.1
24	11	--	--	440	451	2.4
July 1	38	--	--	557	595	6.4
8	21	--	--	882	903	2.3
15	29	--	--	1,372	1,401	2.1
22	30	--	--	3,692	3,722	.8
29	90	--	--	2,577	2,667	3.4
Aug. 5	302	69	--	488	790	38.2
12	562	359	--	1,139	1,701	33.0
19	295	1,310	3	1,356	1,654	17.8
26	195	2,232	--	515	710	27.5
Sept. 2	87	2,005	8	225	320	27.2
9	49	1,719	507	747	1,303	3.8
16	77	2,050	236	155	468	16.5
23	101	568	72	65	238	42.4
30	57	134	16	19	92	62.0
Oct. 7	23	5	3	9	35	65.7
Total	1,975	10,451	845	14,835	17,655	11.2

Source of data: Cols. 1-2: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Federal State Market News Service. Deciduous Tree Fruits. Daily Mimeo.
Cols. 3-4: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service. Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.
Col. 5: Sum of cols. 1, 3 and 4.

TABLE [illegible]

Small Potato Shipments to Markets from California, Colorado, and Other States

During the 1933 California Shipping Season

Week Ending	States of Origin: California: Fresh	California: The Dominguez	Colorado	Other States	Total U. S. Fresh Shipments	California Fresh in Per cent of U. S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Per cent
June 3	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Source of data: Cols. 1-3: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Fruit and Vegetable Service. Southern Pacific Fruit Profit. Daily Issue.
Cols. 3-4: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service. Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.
Col. 5: Sum of cols. 1, 3 and 4.

TABLE XXIV

Weekly Carlot Shipments of Produce from California, Colorado, and Other States During the 1946 California Shipping Season

Week Ending	Value of Crops: California: Fruit	Value of Crops: California: Vegetables	Value of Crops: California: Melons	Value of Crops: Other States	Total U.S. Fruit Shipments	California Fruit Per Cent of U.S. Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Per Cent
Apr. 20	3	—	—	—	3	100.0
26	3	—	—	—	3	100.0
June 8	24	—	—	21	70	77.1
9	25	—	—	121	148	17.0
15	14	—	—	135	273	2.5
22	30	—	—	654	687	4.3
29	28	7	—	966	455	15.0
July 7	245	16	—	570	1,487	16.5
14	324	30	—	320	1,200	29.4
21	276	1,087	2	400	2,570	53.2
28	182	1,376	1	3,171	5,230	2.4
Aug. 4	112	1,418	1	4,284	6,315	3.7
11	45	946	248	2,811	4,050	7.7
18	231	1,361	1,123	484	7,129	4.7
25	144	488	275	417	370	14.4
Sept. 1	128	79	216	550	1,023	12.5
8	77	18	24	124	147	65.6
15	4	15	5	21	44	9.1
22	12	—	4	17	32	44.5
29	12	—	—	12	22	54.5
Total	2,122	7,123	1,121	14,999	47,098	21.5

Source of data: Cols. 1-4: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Calif. Fruit-Vegetable Market Land Service, Weekly Fruit Prices. Daily Changes. Cols. 5-6: U. S. Dept. Agr., Bur. Agr. Econ., Market News Service, Weekly Summaries of Carlot Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Note. Col. 5: Sum of cols. 1, 2, and 4.

Relation between values and shipments and returns to growers

Adequate data are not available in the General Cargo Section to analyze an analysis of the relationship of supplies to prices of fresh produce shipped from the state of California. Partial data, however, indicate that the prices received by California shippers for fresh peaches shipped to Middle Western markets, which are the main markets for California fresh peaches shipped out of the state, are influenced to a greater extent by supplies of peaches from other regions than by supplies from California. Noting the period that California peach shipments are heaviest, they represent but a minor portion of the total United States fresh peach supply. For example, during the five years of heaviest California peach shipments in the 1920 decade, California shipments amounted to 12 per cent of the total United States shipments in that period and for a corresponding period in 1964, California contributed 13 per cent of the total. As in the case of fresh apricots, the major markets for California peaches sold for fresh consumption lie within the state. Data from the California Cooperative Crop Reporting Service[21] indicate that an average of 40 per cent of the total values of peaches utilized fresh was shipped out of the state during the period 1950-65.

In view of the above facts, it appears reasonable to conclude that periodic limitations of shipments of fresh peaches from California would not prove an effective method of increasing grower returns.

Grade and Size Regulations

As a rule California peaches sold fresh are not sold on the basis of size but are sold in markets within which there is a differentiation of

21. Manager, Report of June 9, 1965.

sizes. It is generally recognized by the trade that peaches, 90's and smaller, receive a discount of from 5 to 10 cents per box when sold in individual lots; however, there is a tolerance of 15 per cent 90's per car and hence weighted averages of prices of sizes of peaches smaller than 80's shipped by an organization would be mainly made up of the smaller sizes which were included within this tolerance and received a price equal to those received by the other sizes. Seasonal Average Delivered Prices Received by the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association for Elberta Peaches, by Sizes, from 1930 to 1934 are given in Table XLV. There is very little variation in peach prices by sizes; although the sizes from 65's to 80's are most preferred by the trade, and both very large and very small peaches generally receive a small discount when sold by themselves. With the enormous available supplies at their disposal, and relatively limited market for California fresh peaches, shippers have made a practice of shipping No. 1 peaches almost exclusively.

Table XIV

Seasonal Average Delivered Prices Received by the Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association for Elberta Peaches, by Sizes, 1930-1934

Size	Year				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Dollars per box				
35	.87	—	.82	.79	
40	.87	—	.87	.79	.87
45	1.00	.93	.89	.79	.86
50	1.02	.97	.89	.81	.85
55	1.02	.90	.89	.81	.86
60	1.01	.89	.71	.81	.86
65	1.03	.90	.72	.82	.86
70	1.02	.90	.73	.83	.86
75	1.03	.91	.73	.83	.86
80	1.02	.91	.72	.82	.86
90	.96	.88	.72	—	.77
95	.87	1.35	.70	—	.70
100	.90	1.15	—	—	—
105	.91	—	—	—	—

Source of data: Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association, Newcastle, California.

Table XIV

Monthly Average Delivered F.O.B. Prices Received by the Monmouth Fruit Growers' Association for Bing Cherries Packed, by Size, 1930-1934

Size	Year				
	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	Dollars per box				
55	.97	—	.82	.78	
60	.97	—	.97	.78	.77
65	1.00	.88	.88	.78	.82
70	1.03	.87	.89	.85	.82
75	1.03	.90	.89	.83	.83
80	1.02	.92	.78	.81	.86
85	1.05	.90	.78	.86	.86
90	1.02	.90	.77	.85	.84
95	1.02	.91	.78	.85	.88
100	1.02	.91	.77	.82	.86
105	1.00	.88	.72	—	.77
110	.98	.88	.70	—	.76
120	.97	1.23	—	—	—
130	.90	1.12	—	—	—
140	.92	—	—	—	—

Source of data: Monmouth Fruit Growers' Association, Monmouth, California.